

# DAILY REPORT

*China*

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UNICEF OFFICIAL PRAISES DEVELOPMENT PROGRESS

OW271408 Beijing XINHUA in English 1231 GMT 27 Jun 81

[Text] Beijing, 27 Jun (XINHUA)--What struck James P. Grant, executive director of the United Nations Children's Fund, as "most impressive" during his current visit to China is "the physical well-being of the people, in terms of nutrition, education and dignity." He came as head of the UNICEF delegation which arrived in China on June 16.

"There truly has been a revolution," he noted today after a 3-day visit to several drought stricken counties in Hebei Province, a place he visited in 1946 and 1947 when he was working for UNRRA. There are so many deep wells and irrigation canals, he said and added that if such drought had occurred a few decades ago millions would have died.

He paid special attention to child welfare, education, nutrition and said there is "tremendous improvement" of the people of the low-income bracket. Though China's development is somewhat done in a "one step backward and 3 steps forward" way, he said, the accomplishments were "tremendous."

In China, he added, more research on social sciences can be done and he said he is happy to note that the Chinese Committee for the Defence of Children is considering the setting up of a child development center.

Personally speaking, he said, his is also on a "roots" finding mission, for his grandfather came to China in 1889 and died in Ningpo. He first returned to China after a lapse of 38 years in 1975. But then, the people were very reserved, very different to the "great openness, friendliness and willingness to talk and ask questions" he encountered this time.

BRIEFS

OVERSEAS CHINESE HISTORY--The Zhongshan University, Hong Kong University and the University of California signed an agreement in Hong Kong on 1 June to launch a 5-year project for the joint study of Overseas Chinese history. The project includes the collection and compilation of research materials on Overseas Chinese history, the holding of international symposiums and the publication of teaching materials on Overseas Chinese history. [Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 1452 GMT 2 Jun 81 OW]

INTERNATIONAL FASHION DELEGATION--Shanghai, 13 Jun (XINHUA)--Fashion designers and tailors in Shanghai, the leading fashion manufacturing center of China, are improving their work to produce more and better clothing for the international market. This was stated by Zhou Guiji, deputy manager of the Shanghai Corporation of Clothing Industry, at a discussion with a delegation of the International Apparel Federation this Wednesday. Shanghai has 80 clothing factories producing approximately \$100 million worth of clothing a year, Zhou told the delegation. Eighty percent of the products are exported. Fashion shows now are held in Shanghai every season, he said. Workers participate in clothing design to supplement the work of professional designers. The International Apparel Delegation arrived in Shanghai June 8. They attended a fashion show at which 186 suits of clothing for men, women and children were displayed. Members of the delegation are from the United States, France, West Germany, Switzerland, Italy, Australia and Japan. They left Shanghai June 11 to tour other parts of China. [Text] [Beijing XINHUA in English 1200 GMT 13 Jun 81 OW]



XINHUA CITES HAIG COMMENTS ON U.S.-PRC RELATIONS

OW290722 Beijing XINHUA in English 0710 GMT 29 Jun 81

[Text] Washington, 28 Jun (XINHUA)--Secretary of State Alexander Haig, commenting on Soviet reaction to a U.S. decision to lift restrictions on arms sales to China, said here today that U.S. relationships with China "must stand on their own." "I do not believe, for one, that it would be advisable for the United States to conduct its relationships with a billion people under the specter of a Soviet veto," he said. He made it clear that the United States should not conduct its relationship with China on the basis of Soviet opinion. "If we allow that so-called China card to become the dominant factor in our relationships with a billion Chinese people, we will have in effect given the Soviet Union a veto over those relationships. I think that would be very, very serious, and a mistake."

The U.S. decision to lift restrictions on arms sales to China was announced during Haig's visit to Beijing earlier this month. The Soviet Union later accused the U.S. decision as "provocative" and "dangerous." Brushing aside the Soviet reaction, Secretary Haig said "there is no basis" for that being considered as provocative. "What we've done is put China, for all intents and purposes, in the same category as Yugoslavia, as a friendly, non-allied state," he said. "The point of our making the category different for China is a clear recognition that they are different, that they are a friendly regime in which we have a number of converging interests, and we've been in a 10-year process in an effort to normalize our relationships with China," he said.

Secretary Haig was appearing on the CBS-TV's "Face the Nation" program. When asked about his discussions in China on the issue of Taiwan, Haig said that this is a question of "handling this very sensitive issue with prudence and great care." He said that the United States "can meet our obligations to the peoples of Taiwan and continue with the normalization process with China." The obligation, he insisted, "includes the meeting of our commitments to the people of Taiwan, with the provision of defensive armaments as necessary to provide for their own vital interests, and such future actions will be taken precisely on that basis." He alleged that "this is understood in Beijing."

Haig did not elaborate what he meant by this "understanding." But China has reiterated time and again its opposition to U.S. arms sales to Taiwan, an inalienable part of Chinese territory, stressing that arms sales to Taiwan constitute an interference in China's internal affairs.

RENMIN RIBAO: U.S. DENIES CHARGE ON ARMS TALKS

HK291154 Beijing RENMIN RIBAO in Chinese 29 Jun 81 p 6

[Report: "U.S. Refutes Soviet Charge of Stalling Negotiations"]

[Text] As reported, U.S. State Department spokesman David Passage spoke on 24 and 25 June. After denying the Soviet charge that the United States was avoiding resumption of the Strategic Arms Limitation Talks, he reaffirmed that it was expected that negotiations with the Soviet Union on limiting nuclear weapons in the European theater would take place at the end of this year.

Recently, Soviet leaders and propaganda machines have launched a propaganda offensive against the U.S. attitude toward resuming talks on strategic nuclear weapons. It began with Brezhnev's charge at a banquet on 9 June that "the United States has frozen the second stage of the treaty limiting offensive strategic weapons, has not resumed discussions on medium-range weapons in Europe" and is now "stalling" talks on nuclear weapons "under various pretexts." Three days later, Brezhnev launched another attack, stating that "the United States has interrupted the Strategic Arms Limitation Talks and is now concentrating its strength on realizing new strategic arms plans (that is, deploying new U.S. missiles in Western Europe)," that "it has actually put a halt to all of the main aspects of the talks and that the talks have even retrogressed." This was followed by continuous comments by PRAVDA and TASS saying that because the United States has refused to take "even preliminary steps," the USSR-U.S. nuclear negotiations have stopped and have "even retrogressed." PRAVDA said: "Even with a microscope, it is impossible to discover any desire on the part of Washington to carry out serious negotiations."

To this, Passage pointed out that resuming the U.S.-USSR negotiations on strategic nuclear weapons limitation was "a serious matter and should be handled seriously. The present government does not intend to carry out the negotiations too early and in great haste." He said that the Reagan administration is examining in detail the second stage of the treaty limiting strategic nuclear arms signed by the Carter administration. However, he also stated that the United States and the Soviet Union are holding preliminary talks in Washington to prepare for the meeting between Secretary of State Alexander Haig and Foreign Minister Andrey Gromyko in September in New York. Passage said: "We hope that a unanimity of views about the time for the formal discussion can be reached at the preparatory talks."

On the 25th, Passage explained that the United States was carrying out preliminary talks with its allies and with the Soviet Union in preparation for its talks with the Soviet Union and pointed out that "it was not the case," as some people thought, that the U.S.-USSR talks on theater nuclear weapons might be postponed.

Western papers have pointed out that Brezhnev's charge against the United States concerning the nuclear arms talks was "mere empty talk" and that the propaganda offensive that followed was an attempt to prevent the West from "strengthening its military forces" and to drive a wedge between the United States and its allies over arms control. The purpose of the U.S. State Department's repeated hurried responses was precisely to prevent Brezhnev from attaining his goal. Therefore, the U.S.' uncompromising words and deeds toward the Soviet Union and the strengthening of both its own military forces and those of Western Europe and even Japan have made Moscow feel uneasy. Besides, many people within some of the countries allied with the United States have also demanded that the United States hold talks with the Soviet Union in the meantime. But after NATO's conference of defense ministers and the West German chancellor's visit to the United States, the United States has adopted the "dual policy" of strengthening military forces and holding talks with the Soviet Union so as to relax the tensions between the United States and Europe on the subject of nuclear arms negotiations.

#### CHASE MANHATTAN BANK OPENS OFFICE IN BEIJING

##### Bankers' Talks With Officials

OW261519 Beijing XINHUA in English 1508 GMT 26 Jun 81

[Text] Beijing, 26 Jun (XINHUA)--Vice-Chairman Li Xiannian of the Chinese Communist Party Central Committee and Vice-Premier Bo Yibo met on separate occasions today with a delegation from the Chase Manhattan Bank led by Chairman of the Board Willard C. Butcher, who is here to preside over the opening ceremony of his bank's Beijing office.

On China's economic affairs, Vice-Chairman Li told the visitors that work has been going on over the past two years to summarize the experiences of the past three decades. "This summing up has made us more clever," [as received] he said. He said that management of China's enterprises has been improved and the situation in the rural areas is encouraging. "In short," he said, "the current situation in China is very good, although many problems remain to be solved."

In a talk with the American bankers later in the afternoon, Vice-Premier Bo welcomed the opening of the bank's Beijing office. He said China's economic readjustment will not only speed up the development of the light and textile industries, but also will promote railway and seaport construction and renovate the machine-building industry. "We are willing to cooperate with other countries in these industrial sectors," he said.

Bu Ming and Wang Weicai, president and vice-president of the Bank of China, were present at the two meetings.

Butcher and his colleagues arrived here yesterday.

#### Inauguration Banquet

OW261612 Beijing XINHUA in English 1601 GMT 26 Jun 81

[Text] Beijing, 26 Jun (XINHUA)--The Beijing representative office of the Chase Manhattan Bank was inaugurated at a banquet here tonight hosted by Willard C. Butcher, chairman of the board, who is here for the occasion.

In their toasts, Butcher and Bu Ming, chairman of the board of the Bank of China, pledged to cooperate in the expansion of business between their banks.

Butcher said that Chase Manhattan will provide professional banking services in support of China's economic construction. On China's economic readjustment, he said, "We appreciate the more deliberate approach you have adopted...and our respect for it is an important part of why we want to be here and to work with you."

Bu Ming said that since the normalization of relations between China and the United States, there has been closer cooperation between the two countries in economic affairs, trade and other fields while cooperation between banking circles has also grown. "This not only serves the interest of the American and Chinese people, but has an important bearing on world peace and stability," he said. He praised the positive role played by Chase Manhattan in expanding trade and economic ties between the two countries. Bu Ming said he was looking forward to the establishment of an office in New York by the Bank of China.

Present at the banquet were leading officials from Chinese Government economic departments, the Foreign Ministry, financial institutions and the Beijing municipal government.

#### Bank Chairman's Remarks

OW271516 Beijing XINHUA in English 1501 GMT 27 Jun 81

[Text] Beijing, 27 Jun (XINHUA)--Mr Willard C. Butcher, chairman of the board of the bank of Chase Manhattan, announced here today that "There have been several folds of increase since I was here in 1978" in business between his bank and the Bank of China.

Butcher, who just presided over the inauguration of Chase Manhattan's Beijing representative office last night, told an early morning press conference that "It is a whole series of things that we are doing, primarily in trade including imported machinery to be paid off over a period of time." And it is a "solid, sound business," he said.

Discussing the prospects of investment in China, Mr Butcher said that major investment projects have to slow down during the period of readjustment. He said he had the impression after calling on the Foreign Investment Control Commission yesterday that "They expect to be approving various kinds of investment" in the not too distant future. "We should expect an increase of investment opportunities sometime next year," he said assuringly.

Mr Butcher was optimistic about the prospects of Sino-American trade. "I think the idea of boosting the present \$4 billion to \$10 billion over the coming ten years is realistic."

Speaking of China's offshore oil exploration, Mr Butcher noted that 30 to 40 foreign oil companies are now in the hands of the Chinese Oil Ministry. He said that there are some issues that must be resolved before business can be done, concession tax included, and China understands this. He announced that a delegation of tax specialists from the U.S. Treasury Department is to visit China shortly.

With regard to financing oil exploitation, Butcher said, "We as bankers, will assess what is in the ground and what the cost of recovery is, in order to get a financial package together."

#### Bank Group's Hangzhou Visit

OW280526 Hangzhou Zhejiang Provincial Service in Mandarin 0400 GMT 28 Jun 81

[Text] Zhejiang Governor Li Fengping met with and feted Mr Willard Butcher, chairman of the board of the U.S. Chase Manhattan Bank, his wife and their party on the evening of 27 June, according to a ZHEJIANG RIBAO report.

Present on the occasion were Wang Fang, vice chairman of the Standing Committee of the Zhejiang Provincial People's Congress; Xue Ju, vice chairman of the Zhejiang Provincial CPPCC Committee; Tang Yuanbing, vice governor of the province and president and concurrently general manager of the provincial Overseas Chinese Investment Company; Wang Life, director of the foreign affairs office of the provincial people's government; and (Chen Zhiliang), general manager of the Bank of China's Hangzhou branch.

Chairman Butcher is currently on a tour of China at the invitation of the Bank of China. In Beijing he presided over the opening ceremony for the Beijing office of the Chase Manhattan Bank. He arrived in Hangzhou by special plane on the afternoon of 27 June.

#### YAO YILIN MEETS U.S. AGRICULTURAL DELEGATION

OW261558 Beijing XINHUA in English 1545 GMT 26 Jun 81

[Text] Beijing, 26 Jun (XINHUA)--Vice-Premier Yao Yilin met Richard E. Lyng, deputy secretary of the Department of Agriculture of the United States, and the grain delegation he is leading in the Great Hall of the People here this evening.

Speaking of the prospect of relations between China and the United States in the field of grain, Vice-Premier Yao Yilin said that so long as the general relations between the United States and China continue to develop normally, the relations between the two countries in the field of grain will also continue to develop. "China imports a certain amount of grain with the purpose of enabling the peasants to engage in a diversified economy and earn more, and speeding up the growth of light industry. This will meet the needs of the people better. Of course, in a country like China with a population of nearly one billion, the bulk of the grain must be produced by China itself," the vice premier said.



U.S. grain delegation leader Richard E. Lyng said: "Our visit to China is very successful and the results have surpassed our expectations." He said that the United States is willing to maintain and expand its relations in agriculture and grain with China and that the United States is willing to be China's long-term and stable grain seller.

Present were Chinese Minister and Vice-Minister of Food Zhao Xinchu and Zhao Fasheng, and William Davis, agricultural counsellor of the U.S. Embassy in Beijing.

The delegation arrived in Beijing on June 22 at the invitation of the Ministry of Food. Vice-Minister Zhao Fasheng briefed them on China's principles and policies concerning grain supply and marketing. The U.S. delegates also spoke of grain production in the United States. The two sides exchanged views concerning technical exchanges and grain trade.

At a banquet hosted by the ministry, Lyng said the U.S. "is fully aware of the strategic importance of China in world trade."

China and the United States, in the past two years, have strengthened their technical exchanges in the field of grain. China sent four delegations to the United States to study feed grain, flour processing, oil and fats processing and grain storage. The U.S. wheat associates and the U.S. feed grains council also sent delegations to China for technical exchanges. The U.S. wheat associates signed an agreement last May to establish a flour processing mill in Beijing and an instant noodle manufacturing workshop in Shanghai.

XINHUA: U.S. SENATORS CRITICIZE ISRAELI RAID

OW190844 Beijing XINHUA in English 0835 GMT 19 Jun 81

[Text] Washington, 18 Jun (XINHUA)--U.S. Senators were critical of the Israeli raid on Iraq and expressed concern about its impact on U.S. interests in the Middle East.

Opening the Senate Foreign Relations Committee hearing today on the Israeli raid with American weapons, Charles H. Percy, chairman of the committee, said that while the United States had no prior knowledge of the raid, its impact on U.S. interests is "potentially significant."

Senator Claiborne Pell of Rhode Island criticised the Israeli action as a blow to the Camp David peace process in the Middle East and a blow to Philip Habib's mission to defuse the Lebanon crisis.

Senator John Glenn of Ohio said this event has a tremendously wide range of foreign policy concern. It complicated the Middle East peace process and provided the Soviet Union with propaganda opportunities.

The Senate committee began its open hearing on the Israeli raid today after two House foreign affairs sub-committees met on the same question yesterday. Speaking at the hearings for the last two days, Undersecretary of State Walter J. Stoessel, Jr, said that the Reagan administration believes that the "unprecedented character of the Israeli air attack could not but seriously add to the already tense situation in the area and seriously complicate our effort to resolve the various problems in the area through peaceful means. For these reasons we condemned Israel's attack." But he said, "We believe that the issue is in its essence political rather than legal." He indicated that the administration has still not reached any conclusion whether the Israeli use of American weapons in the raid had violated the American law.

A senator urged the administration to make decision and come to a quick conclusion as to whether they think violation has occurred and should not leave the matter to be determined by the Congress.

Only a few senators tried to defend the Israeli action.



RENMIN RIBAO ARTICLE ON REUNIFICATION OF KOREA

HK261322 Beijing RENMIN RIBAO in Chinese 26 Jun 81 p 7

[Article by Chang Hai [2490 3189]: "The Sacred Cause of the Peaceful Reunification of Korea"]

[Text] 25 June this year marked the 31st anniversary of the war to liberate the Korean fatherland; and 27 July will mark the 28th anniversary of the successful conclusion of armistice on the Korean peninsula. To exert pressure so that U.S. troops will be withdrawn from South Korea at an early date and the territorial integrity and peaceful reunification of the country can be realized the Korean people have launched the month-long activity of common struggle against the United States throughout Korea from 25 June to 27 July.

On 25 June, 31 years ago, the United States brazenly started the war of aggression and intruded into the Democratic People's Republic of Korea. After 3 years of fighting in the bloody war of resistance, our fraternal Korean people finally won great victory in their war against aggression. Over the past 20 years or so since the armistice, while rousing themselves to put forth vigorous efforts to make the country strong and devoting themselves to rebuilding their homeland, the Korean people have staged an unremitting struggle for the peaceful reunification of their divided fatherland.

To resolve as quickly as possible the agony of the separated nation and divided country, President Kim Il-song proposed last October a new plan to establish a Democratic Confederal Republic of Koryo as well as 10 major administrative principles to realize the reunification of the country. This proposal has won the warm praise and support of the people in both North and South Korea, of overseas Koreans as well as of the world's progressive people. Nevertheless, the South Korean Chon Tu-hwan clique has not taken any corresponding action. On the contrary, it has beefed up the staging of military provocations and splittist activities. Recently, the Chon Tu-hwan clique has put forth the so-called "theory of making mutual visits" by delegates from the North and the South and "the theory of joining the United Nations," and has continued dishing up the conspiracy of "two Koreas." Because of the fact that the Chon Tu-hwan clique has persistently maintained a reactionary stand of being hostile to the people, North Korea has made a stern statement saying that it will not have any dialogue with such savage fascists as Chon Tu-hwan. The attitude of the Chon Tu-hwan clique in fact cannot be separated from its support from the United States. Therefore, to realize Korea's territorial integrity and peaceful reunification, it is necessary to oppose the continuous presence of U.S. troops in South Korea.

Just before the commemoration of the 31st anniversary of the war of liberation of Korea, the Korean NODONG SINMUN published an article saying once again that to open the door of reunification, they are willing to meet all Koreans--except for the Chon Tu-hwan fascist military clique--and discuss with them the great plan of national salvation through reunifying the fatherland. It does not matter whether they are nationalists or theists or whether they are in South Korea or living abroad, and there will be no limits of time and distance. This is completely in line with the common desire and fundamental interests of all the Korean people.

## XINHUA Commentary

OW271907 Beijing XINHUA in English 1831 GMT 27 Jun 81

["Commentary: Serious Obstacle to Independent, Peaceful Reunification of Korea--By Correspondent Dong Ping"--XINHUA headline]

[Text] Beijing, 27 Jun (XINHUA)--The U.S. Government's attitude towards South Korea's Chon Tu-hwan has actually aggravated the division of Korea and obstructed the process of independent and peaceful reunification of Korea.

The U.S. Administration has told Chon Tu-hwan that the U.S. ground troops would not be withdrawn from South Korea and modern weapons systems would be sold to South Korea. President Ronald Reagan has canceled his predecessor's plan of withdrawing the 39,000 troops from South Korea.

Last February, the United States and South Korea held a two-month-long joint military exercise "Team Spirit-81." About 170,000 men took part in this large-scale exercise. At the end of April, a decision was made by the United States to supply South Korea with sophisticated weapons. At the same time, the Pentagon has announced that the United States would further strengthen its air and naval transport facilities so as to be capable of dispatching 110,000 troops to Korea at any time. Since the beginning of this year, U.S. reconnaissance planes have frequently intruded into the airspace of the northern part of Korea. All these U.S. activities have aggravated the tension in the Korean peninsula and put obstacles in the way of independent and peaceful reunification of Korea.

The Chon Tu-hwan clique, which took power after committing brutal massacre of the South Korean people, has intensified its suppression of the people and its military provocations against the northern part of Korea. It persists in splitting Korea, sabotaging the North-South dialogue, and obstructing reunification of the South and the North. It is none other than the United States which backs the Chon Tu-hwan clique in carrying out these actions. The U.S. troops stationed in South Korea constitute an important part of the U.S. support.

A united Korea is vital to stability in northeast Asia and to safeguarding world peace and security. Withdrawal of the U.S. troops from South Korea is imperative for the independent and peaceful reunification of Korea which should be decided by the Korean people themselves without any outside interference. The Korean armistice has taken place for many years and South Korea is not an American state. There is no reason whatsoever for the U.S. troops to hang on to South Korea. Washington should put an immediate end to all its interference in Korea's internal affairs, to its policy of creating "two Koreas," and to its military assistance to the South Korean dictatorial regime. Only in this way can there be favorable conditions for a peaceful settlement of the Korean problem.

The DPRK has made unremitting efforts for the early reunification of the country. In October last year, President Kim Il-song proposed the establishment of a Democratic Confederal Republic of Koryo. The proposal does not demand the incorporation of South Korea into the North. It envisages only a confederation of the North and the South. Why shouldn't such a reasonable and feasible proposal be put into practice? What reason can there be on the part of South Korea and its supporter to oppose it? It is high time that they changed their course.

#### ANNIVERSARY MESSAGES SENT TO VARIOUS DPRK GROUPS

OW271624 Beijing XINHUA in English 1609 GMT 27 Jun 81

[Text] Beijing, 27 Jun (XINHUA)--Chinese mass organizations have sent messages to their counterparts in the Democratic People's Republic of Korea in support of the Korean people's struggle for an independent and peaceful reunification of their country. The messages were sent by the All-China Federation of Trade Unions [ACFTU], the Central Committee of the Communist Youth League of China, the All-China Youth Federation, the All-China Students' Federation and the All-China Women's Federation on the occasion of the 31st anniversary of the fatherland liberation war of Korea (June 25).

The ACFTU message to the General Federation of Trade Unions of Korea says: Chinese workers will, as always, firmly support the Korean people's struggle for an independent and peaceful reunification of Korea and their sincere efforts to carry out the program formulated by President Kim Il-song for establishing a Democratic Confederal Republic of Koryo.

"We condemn the South Korean authorities for suppressing patriots, democrats and other people and obstructing the reunification of the country," the message states. "The United States must stop interfering in Korea's internal affairs and pull out its aggressor troops from South Korea."

In their joint message to the Socialist Working Youth League of Korea and the Korean Students' Committee, the Chinese youth and student organizations declare that they regard the struggle of the Korean people as their own and they strongly demand that the U.S. Government renounce its policy of "two Koreas." "We will advance shoulder to shoulder with the Korean youth and students in a common struggle against imperialism and for world peace and in the cause of socialist revolution and socialist construction," the message says.

In its cable to the Korean Democratic Women's Union, the All-China Women's Federation says the women of China strongly condemn the Chon Tu-iwan clique in South Korea for intensifying their war provocations and efforts to split Korea. The message demands that the United States pull out its troops and military installations from South Korea and let the Korean people solve their own problems independently. "It is our firm conviction that the South Korean people's struggle is bound to win final victory," the message concludes.

#### FUKUDA ENDS SHANGHAI VISIT, DEPARTS FOR HOME

##### Reciprocal Banquet

OW271111 Shanghai City Service in Mandarin 2300 GMT 26 Jun 81

[Text] Speaking at his reciprocal banquet on the evening of 26 June, Hajime Fukuda, speaker of the Japanese House of Representatives, said that on his visit to China he had been deeply moved seeing the Chinese people work with one mind for national construction. He expressed the hope that in addition to economic and technical cooperation Japan and China would expand cooperation to the fields of medical and health care as well as agriculture.

Among those invited to the banquet were Xing Yimin, deputy secretary general of the NPC Standing Committee; and Zhong Min, Su Buqing and Liu Jingji, vice chairmen of the Standing Committee of the Shanghai Municipal People's Congress.

##### Departure Remarks

OW271628 Beijing XINHUA in English 1619 GMT 27 Jun 81

[Text] Shanghai, 27 Jun (XINHUA)--The delegation of the House of Representatives of Japan led by Speaker Hajime Fukuda left here for home by air today. Before leaving China, Fukuda said to reporters that, unlike what he saw during the "Cultural Revolution," people in present-day China are composed and sure in their frame of mind and everyone is trying his best to fulfill his task. "China can surely overcome step by step the difficulties that confront it and advance continuously," he said.

Fukuda said it is important to strengthen personnel exchanges between Japan and China. "Friendship can be deepened only through contact and dialogue," he said.

Fukuda had said earlier during the visit that he would take back with him the eternal friendship of the Chinese people for the Japanese people and that he would tell the Japanese nationals that the whole of the Chinese nation is working for the country's modernization program.

During their stay in Shanghai, the delegation visited Fudan University, the Shanghai Sports School and the Yuyuan Garden.

#### BRIEFS

DPRK WORKERS PARTY DELEGATION--A KWP activists' delegation from the DPRK led by Kwon Sang-man, deputy department director of the KWP Central Committee, arrived in Shanghai from Hangzhou on the evening of 9 June. Han Zheyi, secretary of the Shanghai Municipal CCP Committee, met and gave a banquet in honor of the Korean comrades. [Shanghai City Service in Mandarin 2300 GMT 11 Jun 81 OW]



YANG SHANGKUN DEPARTS FOR MARCOS' INAUGURATION

OW280224 Beijing XINHUA in English 0214 GMT 28 Jun 81

[Text] Beijing, 28 Jun (XINHUA)--Yang Shangkun, vice-chairman of the Standing Committee of the Chinese National People's Congress, left here by air this morning for Manila as China's special envoy attending the inaugural ceremony of Philippine President Ferdinand Marcos. He was seen off at the airport by Wan Li, vice-premier, Han Nianlong, vice-minister of foreign affairs, Romualdo A. Ong, charge d'affaires ad interim of the Philippine Embassy in China, and Mrs Ong.

Arrival in Manila

OW281222 Beijing XINHUA in English 1217 GMT 28 Jun 81

[Text] Manila, 28 Jun (XINHUA)--Vice Chairman of the NPC Standing Committee Yang Shangkun arrived here by plane this afternoon as the special envoy of the People's Republic of China to attend the inauguration of President Ferdinand Marcos.

Mrs Imelda R. Marcos and high-ranking officials of the Philippine Government and leading members of the armed forces, were among those welcoming Yang Shangkun at the Manila International Airport. Accompanied by Mrs Marcos, Yang Shangkun reviewed a guard of honour. The national anthems of China and the Philippines were played amidst the sound of 19 salvos. The inauguration of President Marcos, who was reelected in the June 16 election, was set for June 30.

Meeting With Marcos

OW281648 Beijing XINHUA in English 1643 GMT 28 Jun 81

[Text] Manila, 28 Jun (XINHUA)--President Ferdinand Marcos told a visiting Chinese delegation this evening that it was the first foreign delegation he received before his inauguration.

Receiving Yang Shangkun, special envoy of China and vice chairman of the National People's Congress Standing Committee, at Malacanang Palace, Marcos said the friendly relations between his country and China will certainly continue to develop.

President Marcos won a majority of votes in the mid-June presidential election and will be sworn in before noon on June 30.

Yang Shangkun congratulated Marcos on his reelection and wished the Philippine Republic prosperity under his leadership.

BRIEFS

AUSTRALIAN TRADE ADVISORY GROUP--Canberra, 17 Jun (XINHUA)--The Australia-China Trade Advisory Group has been set up recently in Australia with the aim of giving high-level private sector advice to the Australian Government to develop trade and commercial and industrial cooperation with China. The group was formed on the basis of three bodies in the country concerned with promoting Australia-China trade and economic relations--the Trade Development Council, the Australia-China Business Cooperation Committee and the Australia-China Chamber of Commerce and Industry. At the first meeting of the group held here recently, Australian Deputy Prime Minister and Minister for Trade and Resources J.D. Anthony said, "Two-way trade between Australia and China had grown rapidly, increasing from 288 million Australian dollars in 1976-77 to 1,045 million Australian dollars last year (1979-80)." [Beijing XINHUA in English 1622 GMT 17 Jun 81 OW]

HUANG HUA LEAVES NEW DELHI FOR TOUR OF INDIA

OW291314 Beijing XINHUA in English 1300 GMT 29 Jun 81

[Text] New Delhi, 29 Jun (XINHUA)--Chinese Vice-Premier and Foreign Minister Huang Hua left here this morning for a sight-seeing tour of Taj Mahal city of Agra and Madras in southern India.

Before Huang Hua's departure, Indian External Affairs Minister P.V. Narasimha Rao went to the guest house to say good-bye to him.

Rao said at the airport that he hoped more Chinese leaders would have chances to visit India and that the two countries should keep contacts.

Huang Hua expressed hearty gratitude to Rao and said that he is looking forward to Prime Minister Mrs Indira Gandhi and Foreign Minister Rao's visits to China.

According to the Indian newspaper NATIONAL HERALD, while answering questions from correspondents after meeting Huang Hua yesterday, Indian Prime Minister Mrs Indira Gandhi described her meeting with Huang as "a good one." "While we try to resolve the differences especially the major issues between us, at the same time, you have to create the atmosphere for better understanding, goodwill and friendship," she added. Mrs Gandhi said the very fact that a visit like Mr Huang's had taken place after a long time was itself significant.

PLA'S WU XIUQUAN FETES SRI LANKA ARMY COMMANDER

OW281536 Beijing XINHUA in English 1513 GMT 28 Jun 81

[Text] Beijing, 28 Jun (XINHUA)--Wu Xiuquan, deputy chief of General Staff of the People's Liberation Army of China, gave a banquet this evening in the Great Hall of the People, in honour of Maj Gen Joseph Everard Denis Perera, commander of the army of Sri Lanka, Mrs Perera and his party.

Speaking at the banquet, Wu Xiuquan praised the friendly relations between the two peoples and two armies of China and Sri Lanka, and wished people of Sri Lanka new successes in their efforts for consolidating the country's independence and preserving its sovereignty, developing their national economy and building up their motherland.

Perera wished China successes in modernizing China's armed forces and economy. He pointed out, "A strong China is helpful to maintaining peace and prosperity in Asia as well as in the world."

Ambassador of Sri Lanka to China C. Mahendran and his wife also attended the banquet.

Major General Perera arrived here yesterday at the invitation of the Chinese Ministry of Defence. A welcome ceremony was held at the plaza in front of the Military Museum of the Chinese People's Revolution this morning. Major General Perera, in the company of Wu Xiuquan, reviewed a guard of honor of the PLA ground forces. They also visited a unit of the Beijing units of the PLA and they were warmly received.



PRC-EUROPE BUSINESS LEADERS SYMPOSIUM ENDS

OW261527 Beijing XINHUA in English 1513 GMT 26 Jun 81

[Text] Beijing, 26 Jun (XINHUA)--The four-day China-Europe business leaders symposium closed here this afternoon.

Delegates from both sides considered the discussions "very useful" and expected development in economic cooperation.

Speaking on the closing day, Professor Ma Hong, leader of the Chinese delegation to the symposium and vice-president of the China Enterprise Management Association, described the symposium as "fruitful."

He said the symposium has provided an opportunity for business leaders in China and Western Europe to exchange experience. It will be of major importance in further promoting the economic and technical cooperation between the two sides.

Professor Klaus Schwab, leader of the European delegation to the symposium and president of the European management forum, said the symposium provided the unique occasion for Western European business leaders to get a better understanding of China's present readjustment policy and its future objectives. After discussion, we all feel that it is very wise for the Chinese leadership to adopt such policies at this stage, he said.

We Europeans have also found ourselves confronted with the readjustment problems, the problems of structural readjustment and the modernization level, he said, so we are in the position to understand China well.

After its start on June 23, the symposium held several plenary sessions and group discussions on many of the important problems concerning motivation, retooling of existing enterprises, planning and technical transfer. Private discussions were also arranged for delegates to exchange views in their specific areas.

The Chinese side explained China's current industrial development, management and readjustment policies, her long-term economic planning, and her policies concerning joint ventures and foreign investment.

Tomorrow some of the European delegates will leave Beijing for a tour of Nanjing, Wuxi, Suzhou and Shanghai, where they will visit factories and continue discussions with local economic leaders and local authorities.

PLA COMMANDER YANG DEZHI LEAVES FOR W. EUROPE TOUR

OW271650 Beijing XINHUA in English 1639 GMT 27 Jun 81

[Text] Beijing, 27 Jun (XINHUA)--Yang Dezhi, chief of General Staff of the Chinese People's Liberation Army, his wife Shen Gejun, and their party left here by plane tonight for a tour of Belgium, France and Britain.

Seeing them off at the airport were Xiao Ke, vice-minister of national defense; Zhang Zhen, deputy chief of the PLA General Staff; Yang Guoyu, deputy commander of the PLA navy; and Cao Lihua, deputy commander of the PLA air force. Also present at the airport were diplomatic envoys of Belgium, France, Britain and Switzerland as well as French and British military attaches.

During their visit in Western Europe, Yang Dezhi and his party will make a short stay in Switzerland.

PRC, FRENCH SCIENCE COOPERATION PACT SIGNED

OW271356 Beijing XINHUA in English 1304 GMT 27 Jun 81

[Text] Paris, 26 Jun (XINHUA)--A cooperation agreement between the Biological Department of the Chinese Academy of Sciences and the French National Institute of Health and Medical Research was signed here today.

The agreement provides for exchange of visits between medical researchers of the two countries, particularly, in the fields of neurophysiology, neurobiology, immunology, molecular biology, cellular genetics and pharmacology.

The agreement was signed by Guo Xingxian, deputy director of the Biological Department of the Chinese Academy of Sciences, and Philippe Laudat, general director of the National Institute of Health and Medical Research.

Guo Xingxian and the Chinese delegation he led arrived in France on June 17.

BRIEFS

SINO-AUSTRIAN DIPLOMATIC TIES--Vienna, 22 Jun (XINHUA)--Chinese Ambassador Wang Shu gave a dinner party here tonight to celebrate the 10th anniversary of Sino-Austrian diplomatic relations. Attending were Austrian Foreign Minister Willibald Pahr and other well-known Austrians from political and private circles. Wang Shu and Pahr both spoke, pledging to work for the development of Sino-Austrian relations in all aspects. [Text] [Beijing XINHUA in English 0227 GMT 23 Jun 81 OW]

LUXEMBOURG METALLURGICAL TECHNOLOGY--Beijing, 8 Jun (XINHUA)--The China National Metallurgical Products Import and Export Corporation and the Capital Iron and Steel Company signed a contract with (Albeit) Company of the Grand Duchy of Luxembourg in October last year on technical cooperation in the development of blast furnace technology. The Capital Iron and Steel Company successfully produced a top blown hot-blast stove for blast furnaces, which is superior to the internal-combustion type and the external-combustion type hot-blast stoves. Its cost is 20 to 25 percent less than the internal-combustion type stove, and it has a higher heat efficiency. This advanced technology has now been sold to the (Albeit) Company of Luxembourg. This is the first export of China's metallurgical technology. According to the cooperation agreement, Luxembourg will also export advanced technology in metallurgical industry to China. [Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 0121 GMT 8 Jun 81 OW]

PORTUGUESE ENVOY'S BANQUET--Beijing, 10 Jun (XINHUA)--Portuguese Ambassador to China Antonio Ressano Garcia gave a banquet here tonight to celebrate the National Day of the Republic of Portugal. Chinese Minister of the First Ministry of Machine Building Rao Bin was present. [Text] [Beijing XINHUA in English 1513 GMT 10 Jun 81 OW]

UK ENVOY'S RECEPTION--Beijing, 11 Jun (XINHUA)--British Ambassador to China Cradock and Mrs Cradock hosted a reception here today on the occasion of the birthday of Her Majesty Queen Elizabeth the Second. Among the guests were Jiang Nanxiang, Minister of Education, and leading members of other government departments. Diplomatic envoys of various countries to China were also present. [Text] [Beijing XINHUA in English 1522 GMT 11 Jun 81 OW]

CCP DELEGATION LEAVES SOMALIA AFTER 4-DAY VISIT

OW261541 Beijing XINHUA in English 1529 GMT 26 Jun 81

[Text] Mogadishu, 26 Jun (XINHUA)--The good-will delegation of the Chinese Communist Party left here for home today after a four-day visit to Somalia. During its stay, the Chinese delegation met with Somali party and government leaders and discussed bilateral issues with them. The Chinese guests also visited the sand dunes stabilization project, banana plantations, a reservoir construction site and a number of factories.

The delegation this morning attended the celebrations of the June 26th independent day for the northern part of Somalia and laid a wreath before the monument to Muhammed bin Abdallah Hassan, a noted national hero.

The delegation arrived here on June 22 after visiting Tanzania and Zambia.

CHEN MUHUA MEETS TUNISIAN, SENEGALESE ENVOYS

OW261236 Beijing XINHUA in English 1225 GMT 26 Jun 81

[Text] Beijing, 26 Jun (XINHUA)--Vice-Premier Chen Muhua met here today with Mohamed el-Memmi, the Tunisian ambassador to China who is leaving China at the end of his term of office here, and Mamadou Seyni Mbengue, the new Senegalese ambassador to China, on separate occasions.

KANG KEQING ENTERTAINS TANZANIAN WOMEN'S GROUP

OW291313 Beijing XINHUA in English 1256 GMT 29 Jun 81

[Text] Beijing, 29 Jun (XINHUA)--Kang Keqing, vice-chairman of the National Committee of the Chinese People's Political Consultative Conference and president of the All-China Women's Federation, met with and entertained here this evening the Tanzania women's delegation led by Madam Gertrude Mongella, member of the Central Committee of the Revolutionary Party of Tanzania (CCM).

The guests and hosts had a cordial and friendly conversation. Huang Ganying, vice-president of the Chinese federation was present on the occasion.

UGANDAN GENERAL ON TANZANIAN TROOP WITHDRAWAL

OW291547 Beijing XINHUA in English 1539 GMT 29 Jun 81

[Text] Kampala, 29 Jun (XINHUA)--Tanzania will withdraw the last of its troops from Uganda by tomorrow, commander of the Ugandan National Liberation Army Tito Okello disclosed in an interview with XINHUA here today.

Meanwhile, the Tanzanian Government has agreed to provide security guards for Uganda after the troop withdrawal, and more than 2,000 Tanzanian policemen will remain there to keep law and order, according to reliable Tanzanian sources.

Tanzanian troops entered Uganda in early 1979, and some 13,000 of them have remained since then in accordance with a two-year defense agreement signed by the two countries in June 1979. The bulk of the troops already pulled out during the past two months.

During the interview, Major General Tito Okello said that the Ugandan Liberation Army is now able to defend the country by itself. He praised the Tanzanian troops for making great contributions to "the liberation of Uganda from former dictator Idi Amin's reign of terror and for building the Ugandan Liberation Army."

Uganda's Vice President and Minister of Defense Paulo Muvanga yesterday gave a farewell reception to the returning Tanzanian army officers.



MEXICAN PARTY DELEGATION VISITS SHANGHAI

OW280555 Shanghai City Service in Mandarin 2300 GMT 27 Jun 81

[Text] Prof Jose Luis Andrade Ibarra, member of the national executive committee of the Mexican Institutional Revolutionary Party and secretary for international affairs of the party, warmly congratulated the CCP on the 60th anniversary of its founding. He offered his congratulations on the morning of 27 June when he visited the site of the CCP's first national congress in this city.

The delegation of the Mexican Institutional Revolutionary Party, led by Jose Luis Andrade Ibarra, arrived in Shanghai from Beijing on the morning of 27 June. Wang Daohan, secretary of the Shanghai Municipal CCP Committee, met with and feted the distinguished Mexican guests at the (Hongshan) guesthouse on the evening of 27 June.

Leaves Shanghai

OW281356 Shanghai City Service in Mandarin 1130 GMT 28 Jun 81

[Text] According to a station report, the delegation of the Mexican Institutional Revolutionary Party led by Prof Jose Luis Andrade Ibarra, member of the national executive committee of the Mexican Institutional Revolutionary Party and secretary for international affairs of the party, left Shanghai via train for Hangzhou at dusk on 28 June as it continued its tour. Seeing the guests off at the railway station were (Yang Xinbei), Standing Committee member of the Shanghai Municipal CCP Committee; Guan Jian, chairman of the municipal women's federation; and (Zhang Xianzhong), deputy head of the municipal foreign affairs office.

When the distinguished guests were in Shanghai, they toured the Yiyuan Garden and during the morning got a bird's eye view of the city from a high building. In the afternoon they visited the Shanghai machine tools plant, and they were given a rousing welcome by (Sun Jingan), secretary of the party committee of the plant; (Li Gengdong), plant director; and the workers. Prof Ibarra praised the plant for its achievements in technology and production and wished the workers even greater success.

BRIEFS

CANADIAN FILM GIFT--Ottawa, 24 Jun (XINHUA)--The Canadian Provincial Government of Saskatchewan this morning presented to the Chinese Embassy here a film recording the life of 12 Chinese peasants studying farming techniques in Saskatchewan. The 20-minute coloured newsreel titled "To Sow the Seed" was presented to Chinese Ambassador Wang Tung by Mr Romanow, deputy premier of the Saskatchewan Provincial Government. Under an exchange program the 12 Chinese peasants came to Saskatchewan for a six-month visit during which they were hosted by 11 local farm families, learned English and familiarized themselves with farming practices and machinery, especially dry-land farming techniques. [Text] [Beijing XINHUA in English 1242 GMT 25 Jun 81 OW]

CHILEAN MUSIC GROUP--Beijing, 17 Jun (XINHUA)--A Chilean renaissance quartet played early European music and 16th century to 19th century Latin-American music to a crowd of 1,000 at the Nationalities Palace of Culture here this evening. This is the first art group from Chile since the establishment of diplomatic relations between China and Chile in 1970. At the end of the performance, Zhou Weizhi, acting minister of culture, and Yao Zhongming, vice-minister of the Commission for Cultural Relations With Foreign Countries, went onstage to congratulate the musicians. Ramiro Riobo, charge d'affaires ad interim of the Chilean Embassy in China, also attended. [Beijing XINHUA in English 1629 GMT 17 Jun 81 OW]

BEIJING TELEVISION REPORT ON CCPCC PLENARY SESSION

HK291420 [Editorial Report] Beijing Domestic Television Service in Mandarin at 1200 GMT on 29 June broadcasts a 10-minute item of "important news" under the title "6th Plenary Session of the 11th CCP Central Committee Held in Beijing."

The film opens with shots of some of the top party leaders chatting with each other in a waiting room before one of the sessions. The first shot is of Ye Jianying and Deng Yingchao, followed by shots of Deng Xiaoping and Hu Yaobang, Ye Jianying and Zhao Ziyang as well as Hua Guofeng and Chen Yun. Then the camera cuts to an auditorium showing Xu Xiangqian, Zhang Tingfa, Bo Yibo, Geng Biao, Ulanhu and others sitting in the audience waiting for the 27 June session to begin.

The next segment, which shows the 27 June session, begins with a long shot of the seven-member presidium sitting at a long table facing the ordinary members. They are, from left to right as seen from the audience, Hua Guofeng, Chen Yun, Hu Yaobang, Ye Jianying, Deng Xiaoping, Li Xiannian and Zhao Ziyang. This is followed by close-up shots of the same group in the order of Ye, Deng, Zhao, Li, Chen and Hua. Hu, who presides over this session, is later shown standing up to count the hands raised to adopt the "Resolution on Certain Questions in the History of Our Party Since the Founding of the People's Republic (draft)," the front page of which is shown on the screen just before this scene. The camera then cuts to show the members attending the session, including Tan Zhenlin, Deng Yingchao, Wei Guoqing, Fang Yi, Peng Zhen, Wang Zhen, Xi Zhongxun, Chen Muhua, Kang Keking and others as the announcer summarizes the agenda of the day.

The following segment, which shows the 28 June session presided over by Li Xiannian, begins with shots of the members raising their hands to approve Hua's resignation as chairman of the party and of the Military Commission, and is followed by the scene of the election, during which the following leaders are shown putting their votes into a large box. They are: Ye Jianying (assisted by a female attendant), Deng Xiaoping, Li Xiannian, Chen Yun, Hu Yaobang, Zhao Ziyang, Hua Guofeng, Xu Xiangqian, Nie Rongzen (assisted by two female attendants), Fang Yi, Wei Guoqing, Deng Yingchao, Peng Zhen, Wang Zhen, Xu Shiyu, Yu Qiuli, Geng Biao and others. Lesser members are seen putting their votes into another box nearby. The announcer then announces the results of the election as the camera gives close-up shots of those elected. The first one announced is Hu Yaobang, who smiles broadly looking at the members who give him a prolonged round of applause. The second one is Zhao Ziyang, who takes off his glasses and looks around. The third one is Hua Guofeng, who lifts his eyes to look at the ceiling as if to avoid those of the members in the audience sitting opposite him. The fourth one is Deng Xiaoping, who keeps his eyes closed throughout the 5-second shot. Then, as the announcer reads the names of the members of the Standing Committee of the Political Bureau, the camera again shows close-up shots of Hu, Ye, Deng, Zhao, Li, Chen and Hua. Xi Zhongxun is also given close-up treatment as his name is read as member of the Central Committee Secretariat.

The last segment, which shows the 29 June session presided over by Deng, begins with a scene showing the members raising their hands to adopt the communique. This is followed by shots of "important speeches" given at the session by Hu Yaobang, Chen Yun and Deng Xiaoping. After this, all members at the meeting are seen rising from their seats and applauding as the announcer says the plenary session was concluded at 1530. Following this filmed report, a station announcer appears on the screen to read the communique of the plenary session.



XINHUA CARRIES HIGHLIGHTS OF CCPCC RESOLUTION

OW300728 Beijing XINHUA in English 0700 GMT 30 Jun 81

[Text] Beijing, 30 Jun (XINHUA)--Evaluation of the party history in the last 32 years, the "Cultural Revolution," Mao Zedong's historical role and the significance of Mao Zedong Thought in the Chinese revolution is a focal point of an important resolution adopted at the sixth plenum of the Chinese Communist Party Central Committee which is made public here today. The 35,000-word "Resolution on Certain Questions in the History of Our Party Since the Founding of the People's Republic of China," in eight parts and 38 articles, also reviews the party's achievements since 1949 and points out the orientation for its future advance.

Generally speaking, the resolution says, the last 32 years are years in which the Chinese Communist Party, guided by Marxism-Leninism and Mao Zedong Thought, has very successfully led the whole people in carrying out socialist revolution and socialist construction.

Discussing the historical role played by Mao Zedong, the resolution describes him as a great Marxist, a great proletarian revolutionary, strategist and theorist. It is true that he made gross mistakes during the "Cultural Revolution," the resolution says, "but, if we judge his activities as a whole, his contributions to the Chinese revolution far outweigh his mistakes. His merits are primary and his errors secondary.

"He rendered indelible meritorious service in founding and building up our party and the Chinese People's Liberation Army, in winning victory for the cause of liberation of the Chinese people, in founding the People's Republic of China and in advancing our socialist cause. He made major contributions to the liberation of the oppressed nations of the world and to the progress of mankind.

"The Chinese Communists, with Comrade Mao Zedong as their chief representative, made a theoretical synthesis of China's unique experience in its protracted revolution in accordance with the basic principles of Marxism-Leninism. This synthesis is Mao Zedong Thought.

"Mao Zedong Thought is the valuable spiritual wealth of our party. It will be our guide to action for a long time to come," the resolution says.

On the "Cultural Revolution" which was initiated and led by Mao Zedong, the resolution points out that, initiated by a leader labouring under a misapprehension and capitalized on by counter-revolutionary cliques, the "Cultural Revolution" "led to domestic turmoil and brought catastrophe to the party, the state and the whole people." It "did not in fact constitute a revolution or social progress in any sense, nor could it possibly have done so."

The history of the "Cultural Revolution" has proved, the resolution says, Mao Zedong's principal theses for initiating it conformed neither to Marxism-Leninism nor to Chinese reality. They were obviously inconsistent with the system of Mao Zedong Thought. These theses must be thoroughly distinguished from Mao Zedong Thought, the resolution says.

Chief responsibility for the grave "left" error of the "Cultural Revolution," an error comprehensive in magnitude and protracted in duration, does indeed lie with Mao Zedong, the resolution says. "But after all it was the error of a great proletarian revolutionary."

After the Jiang Qing counter-revolutionary clique was smashed in October 1976, the resolution notes, party members and other people demanded more and more strongly that the errors of the "Cultural Revolution" be corrected, but such demands met with serious resistance. This was partly due to the fact that the political and ideological confusion created in the decade-long "Cultural Revolution" could not be eliminated overnight, "but it was also due to the 'left' errors in the guiding ideology that Comrade Hua Guofeng continued to commit in his capacity as chairman of the Central Committee of the Chinese Communist Party."

On Hua Guofeng, the resolution says, he contributed to the struggle to overthrow the counter-revolutionary Jiang Qing clique and did useful work after that. But he promoted the erroneous "two whatevers" policy and he took a long time to rectify the error.

The "two whatevers" refer to the remark "We firmly uphold whatever policy decisions Chairman Mao made, and we unwaveringly adhere to whatever instructions Chairman Mao gave." Hua Guofeng tried to suppress the discussions on the criterion of truth unfolded in the country in 1978, which were very significant in setting things right. He procrastinated and obstructed the work of reinstating veteran cadres and redressing the injustices left over from the past (including the case of the "Tienanmen incident" of 1976). He accepted and fostered the personality cult around himself while continuing the personality cult of the past. He also had his share of responsibility for impetuously seeking quick results in economic work and for continuing certain other "left" policies, the resolution says.

"Obviously," the resolution points out, "under his leadership it is impossible to correct 'left' errors within the party, and all the more impossible to restore the party's fine traditions."

The third plenary session of the eleventh Central Committee in December 1978, says the resolution, put an end to the situation in which the party had been advancing haltingly in its work since October 1976 and began to correct conscientiously and comprehensively the "left" errors of the "Cultural Revolution" and earlier, so that things are now going very well in both the economic and political sphere. It acclaims the third plenum as "a crucial turning point of far-reaching significance in the history of the party since the birth of the People's Republic."

After reviewing the glorious fighting course traversed by the party over the past six decades since its founding, the resolution says that the achievements made during the 32 years since the founding of the People's Republic constitute the main part of the picture with regard to the work done by the party and the people. It cites the following major achievements:

One, establishing and consolidating a state power under the people's democratic dictatorship led by the working class and based on the worker-peasant alliance, namely, the dictatorship of the proletariat;

Two, achieving and consolidating the nation's de unification of the country, with the exception of Taiwan and some other islands;

Three, defeating aggression, sabotage and armed provocations by the imperialists and hegemonists and safeguarding China's security and independence;

Four, building and developing a socialist economy and completing in the main the socialist transformation of the private ownership of the means of production into public ownership and putting into practice the principle of "to each according to his work;"

Five, gradually setting up an independent and fairly comprehensive industrial base and economic system;

Six, making big increases in agricultural production and basically meeting the needs of the people in food and clothing;

Seven, increasing substantially urban and rural commerce and foreign trade, and improving the people's livelihood very markedly;

Eight, making considerable progress in education, science, culture, public health and physical culture;

Nine, increasing the strength and quality of the People's Liberation Army; and

Ten, steadfastly pursuing an independent socialist foreign policy, supporting and assisting the oppressed nations' cause of liberation, the newly-independent countries' national construction and the just struggles of various peoples, and staunchly opposing imperialism, hegemonism, colonialism and racism in defence of world peace.

The resolution admits that the party has made mistakes owing to its meagre experience in leading the cause of socialism and subjective errors in the party leadership's analysis of the situation and its understanding of Chinese conditions.

Before the "Cultural Revolution" there were mistakes of enlarging the scope of class struggle and of impetuosity and rashness in economic construction. Later, there was the comprehensive, long-drawn out and grave blunder of the "Cultural Revolution". All these errors prevented the party from scoring the greater achievements of which it should have been capable.

The resolution sets the objective of the party's struggle in the new historical period as to turn China into a powerful socialist country and accomplish the great cause of reunification of the country by getting Taiwan to return to the embrace of the motherland.

The fundamental aim of summing up the historical experience of the 32 years since the founding of the People's Republic, the resolution says, is to accomplish the great objective of building a powerful and modern socialist country by further rallying the will and strength of the whole party, the whole army and the whole people on the basis of upholding the socialist road, the people's democratic dictatorship, the leadership of the Communist Party and Marxism-Leninism and Mao Zedong Thought.

In conclusion, the resolution calls on the party, the army and the whole people to rally closely around the party Central Committee, carry forward the spirit of the "foolish old man who removed the mountain," and work hard to turn China step by step into a modern and powerful socialist country with a high degree of democracy and civilization.

#### Further on Hua Guofeng's 'Errors'

OW300816 Beijing XINHUA in English 0756 GMT 30 Jun 81

[Text] Beijing, 30 Jun (XINHUA)--Hua Guofeng continued to commit "left" errors in the guiding ideology in his capacity as chairman of the Central Committee of the Chinese Communist Party and, as a result, the demands for correcting the errors of the "Cultural Revolution" met with serious resistance.

This is stated in "The Resolution on Certain Questions in the History of Our Party Since the Founding of the People's Republic of China," adopted by the sixth plenary session of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of China.

The resolution notes that Hua Guofeng became first vice-chairman of the party Central Committee and concurrently premier of the State Council on the proposal of Mao Zedong during the "movement to criticize Deng Xiaoping" in 1976.



Hua Guofeng contributed to the struggle to overthrow the counter-revolutionary Jiang Qing clique and did useful work after that, the resolution says.

It says that, after the overthrow of the Jiang Qing clique, Hua Guofeng promoted the erroneous "two-whatevers" policy, that is, "We firmly uphold whatever policy decisions Chairman Mao made, and we unswervingly adhere to whatever instructions Chairman Mao gave," and he took a long time to rectify the error.

He tried to suppress the discussions on the criterion of truth started in 1978, which were very significant in setting things right. He procrastinated and obstructed the work of reinstating veteran cadres and redressing the injustices left over from the past (including the case of the "Tiananmen incident" of 1976). He accepted and fostered the personality cult around himself while continuing the personality cult of the past.

The resolution says, "Owing to the limitations imposed by the historical conditions then and the influence of Comrade Hua Guofeng's mistakes," the Eleventh National Congress of the Chinese Communist Party convened in August 1977 "reaffirmed the erroneous theories, policies and slogans of the 'Cultural Revolution' instead of correcting them.

"He also had his share of responsibility for impetuously seeking quick results in economic work and for continuing certain other 'left' policies," the resolution says. "Obviously," the resolution says, "under his leadership it is impossible to correct 'left' errors within the party, and all the more impossible to restore the party's fine traditions."

#### FURTHER ON XINHUA EDITOR'S ARTICLE ON HUA

WA301777 [Editorial Report] XINHUA senior editor Zhao Ping's explanation of the reasons for Hua Guofeng's demotion contained in the 29 June 1981 China DAILY REPORT on page K 2 is not known to have been carried in any Chinese language radio or press service routinely monitored by FBIS.

#### CCP 60TH ANNIVERSARY COMMEMORATIONS CONTINUE

##### Beijing 27 Jun Soiree

OW281055 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 1753 GMT 27 Jun 81

[Excerpts] On the evening of 27 June, literary and art workers in Beijing gave recitals and vocal performances at the Beijing gymnasium to celebrate the 60th anniversary of the founding of the Chinese Communist Party, and more than 10,000 people attended. At the soiree, film, theatrical and musical performers of 13 art troupes gave wonderful recitals and vocal performances to praise the 60 years of the party's brilliant course. The soiree was sponsored by the Ministry of Culture. Xi Zhongxun, vice chairman of the Standing Committee of the NPC; Zhou Weizhi, acting minister of culture; and Situ Huimin and Wu Xue, vice ministers of culture, attended the soiree.

##### Beijing Cultural Evening

OW291709 Beijing XINHUA in English 1635 GMT 29 Jun 81

[Text] Beijing, 29 Jun (XINHUA)--A grand Beijing cultural evening was held in the Great Hall of the People tonight to celebrate the 60th anniversary of the founding of the Chinese Communist Party. Party and state leaders, members of the CCP Central Committee who just took part in the 6th Plenary Session of the Eleventh CCP Central Committee, joined more than 10,000 people at the party.

The anniversary performance included choral and solo music, dances, and instrumental presentations from 13 art troupes and ensembles in the capital, the veteran fighters choir and the children of Beijing.

The party began with the "Internationale." More than 500 members of the veteran fighters choir, all in their fifties and sixties and most leading cadres, sang six revolutionary and historical songs, including the "Song of the Guerrilla" and "Follow the Communist Party."

A 300-member choir from the Beijing children's palace and the central philharmonic society also performed. Artists from the Chinese People's Liberation Army and central song and dance ensemble performed dances. A suona horn solo was given by an eleven-year-old pupil.

The evening ended with a rendition of the song "Without the Communist Party, There Would Be No New China" sung together by the audience and performers.

The evening was jointly sponsored by the Ministry of Culture, the cultural department of the General Political Department of the Chinese People's Liberation Army, and the cultural bureau of Beijing Municipality.

#### July 1 Rally

OW291703 Beijing XINHUA in English 1639 GMT 29 Jun 81

[Text] Beijing, 30 Jun (XINHUA)--The Central Committee of the Communist Party of China will stage a grand rally in the capital to celebrate the 60th anniversary of the founding of the Communist Party of China at 3:00 pm [0700 GMT] July 1. The Central People's Broadcasting Station and the central television will televise the rally at 2:50 pm July 1.

#### Ding Ling Reminiscences

OW281238 Beijing XINHUA in English 1223 GMT 28 Jun 81

[Text] Beijing, 28 Jun (XINHUA)--Publishing at the age of 77, modern China's best known woman writer Ding Ling attributed her unshaking faith in life to the Chinese Communist Party, of which she has been a member for 49 years. Speaking to XINHUA on the eve of the party's 60th anniversary, Ding Ling was firm in her conviction that "China relies on the Communist Party, and the party relies on the people."

She recalled how she jumped with joy when the news of the liberation of Nanjing, seat of the former Kuomintang government, reached the World Peace Congress held in Prague in April 1949 which she was attending. The Chinese delegates were tossed into the air. "People of my age and experience understood what a tremendous fight and sacrifice had been put into this 1949 triumph over imperialism and reaction and what it meant to China's future. Only by the overwhelming support of the people could a party ever be able to do it.

"Since then the party has accomplished great things in 30 years' effort to build a new country. It has learned, made mistakes and corrected them through the concerted efforts of the people. Never have I seen another political party in China that could have mobilized the masses with such great momentum, that could be so open in discussing its aims and problems and mistakes with the masses as the Communist Party has been doing. That's where its strength lies."

"This is not a blind faith," she added. "This conviction has sustained me throughout the long years of being a writer, and more importantly, a communist."

Ding Ling, at 17, left home and school and went from Hunan to Shanghai in search of revolutionary truth. However, she did not become a communist until after, as she put it, "a decade of serious thinking." But once in the party, she has stuck to the conviction that only communism can save China.



Ding Ling was among the earliest literary editors in communist-led revolutionary base areas in the late 30's and won a Stalin prize for her novel about the awakening of the Chinese peasants. A leading figure in new China's literary circles in the 50's until 1957, she spent most of the next 20 years working on farms. In 1970-75, she was thrown into jail by the gang of four. At the age of 74, she was rehabilitated and won new respect and admiration and is now a vice chairman of the Chinese Writers Association. A much welcomed Chinese cultural envoy to many countries, she will visit the United States in August.

Glancing back over her fifty years in the party, Ding Ling said she had "shared weal and woe with the party. As a communist, I am always one with the party." She heartily supported the party's call for emancipation of thinking and seeking truth from facts. She advised young people against mouthing fashionable phrases and mistaking this for true emancipation of the mind. True ideological emancipation, she said, was independent thinking and cool-headed observation. "We must study more," she said, "all of us."

In the five years in jail under the gang of four, Ding Ling used the time to finish her reading of the "Complete Works of Marx and Engels." "This broadened my vision and fortified by belief that Marxism-Leninism is the correct path."

#### Deng Yingchao Article

OW281930 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 0720 GMT 28 Jun 81

[Article by Deng Yingchao, member of the Political Bureau of the CCP Central Committee and vice chairman of the Fifth NPC Standing Committee: "Celebration and Recollections"]

[Text] Beijing, 28 Jun (XINHUA)--By Chinese tradition, people are known as having completed the "sexagenarian cycle" when they reach the age of 60. July First of this year marks the 60th anniversary of the founding of our dear party, the CCP. Human beings generally become feeble and senile when completing the "sexagenarian cycle." However, our party has a different natural law from human beings. Thoroughly tempered over a long period of time while giving leadership to the Chinese revolution and construction, our party has become healthier, more mature, stronger and more daring to march forward. The party's 60th anniversary is a major happy event in the political life of the people of all nationalities and worthy of joyous celebrations. Along the lengthy road of revolution, countless comrades and comrades in arms in the party and patriotic, revolutionary progressives outside the party have sacrificed their lives. As we, the lucky survivors, are present in person on this grand occasion, words fail us in expressing the joy from the bottom of our hearts and the feeling of our happiness. The span of 60 years is extremely short and transient compared with mankind's lengthy history. However, the 60 years' experience of our party cannot be described in a short article. Speaking of my own personal feeling, occasionally I feel that those 60 years are too long but primarily I feel they are as short as the twinkling of an eye. What has been experienced in these 60 years appears to be a long, long movie about the revolution, full of noble, heroic and exciting contents that keep appearing before my eyes one scene after another or just lingering in mind. It is also like a long scroll of majestic and magnificent drawings not only about the great and twisted road we have traversed but about today's grand construction program and the brilliant future. This picture will continue to be drawn until we reach our party's ultimate goal--communism.

## I

Past experience, if not forgotten, is a guide for the future. Talking about the past, our party advanced on the road full of difficulties and dangers from the very first day it was founded. When the first party congress was held, our party members numbered no more than a few score. It was suppressed by the reactionary rulers when it was born. The first congress was to be held in Shanghai. As the enemy was searching for us, we had to move to the Nanhu Lake in Jiaxing County, Zhejiang. We held the congress in a boat, disguised as tourists. Although very small at the beginning, this party, believing in Marxism, was the vanguard of the rising proletariat. We organized and with iron discipline, it was dedicated to national independence, the people's liberation and the struggle for socialism and communism. It was the most advanced and revolutionary force in China's history and a new thing with the strongest vitality. Therefore, soon after its birth, it displayed the power and influence of this new life. When it was 3 years old, it had a membership of several thousand. Yet, it was still a baby and, as was necessary, it entered into China's much too complex political arena when it was very young. Particularly, after it entered into cooperation with the Kuomintang in 1924 after the latter was reorganized under the leadership of Dr Sun Yat-sen, the Chinese revolution experienced a new and greater development. The number of our party members rose from several thousand to several tens of thousands.

Due to warlords' separatist regimes in China at that time, the progress of the revolution was uneven. We could conduct open activities in the Guangzhou area and semi-open activities in Shanghai but we had to be completely under cover without any open activities in areas north of the Chang Jiang, in northern and northeastern China. Under these conditions, our party adopted different forms of activities in these three different zones, regardless of our work in relation to the workers, peasants, youths or women. At that time, we had party organizations in the coastal areas, Guangdong, Jiangsu and Zhejiang, Shanghai, Beijing, Tianjin and Wuhan. In view of the nature of the semifeudal and semicolonial Chinese society, we correctly put forth the task of national [min zu 3046 2469] and democratic revolution and the slogan "down with foreign powers, get rid of warlords and work for the victory of the national [kuo min 0948 3046] revolution." It was under the leadership and with the work of our party that the great revolution emerged during the period from 1924 to 1927. However, we were not very clear about how the proletariat should handle well the relations with the bourgeoisie during the democratic revolution, whether we should keep our leadership power and how to keep it because the CCP was still very young.

After our party cooperated with the Kuomintang in establishing the united front, we helped the Kuomintang build its party, government and army. After launching the eastern expedition twice in 1924-25 to eliminate the warlords in Guangdong, the northern expedition was conducted. When the northern expedition army reached the areas north and south of the Chang Jiang after a series of victories, the worker peasant, youth and women mass movements mushroomed throughout the country. In particular, the peasant mass movement developed most vigorously. The revolutionary situation had never been better. It was at this juncture that Chiang Kai-shek, the anticommunist chieftain representing the compradors, landlords and warlords, betrayed the revolution. Not long afterwards, Wang Ching-wei, a political opportunist and sham revolutionary "leftist," collaborated with Chiang Kai-shek. They launched attacks against the Communist Party, resorted to white terror and cruelly massacred communists and patriotic progressives, thereby inflicting a tragic defeat to the great revolution when its victory was already in sight. Our party was under surprise attack and merciless suppression. The people's revolutionary movement under the leadership of our party had to go underground. There were objective reasons to this eventuality. Primarily, it was because our party was still young, inexperienced and not ideologically or organizationally prepared. What was more important, Chen Duxiu, the principal leader of the party Central Committee at that time, committed the right opportunist mistake. He kept yielding to the counterrevolutionary attacks so much that he became a capitulationist.

Although the "7 August" meeting corrected this mistake and established the general line of land revolution and armed struggle against the Kuomintang reactionaries, regretfully we did not sum up the experience and draw lessons. Later, we committed left mistakes. Not until Comrade Mao Zedong had written such articles as "Introducing the Communist" and "The Question of Independence and Initiative Within the United Front" did we make a correct summary of such a question as how the proletariat should correctly handle the relations with the bourgeoisie during the democratic revolution. When the two parties, the Kuomintang and the Communist Party, cooperated from the second time, we developed and expanded such armed forces as the 8th Route Army and the New 4th Army and insisted on the war of resistance against Japan. At the same time, we correctly handled this question within the national united front against Japan, thereby winning the victory of the 8-year war of resistance against Japan.

What has been said so far deals only with how we experienced serious tests, overcame mistakes and sailed from failure to success, from the angle of the united front tactics. In the 60 years of our party's history, we made mistakes and suffered drawbacks more than once and all the serious left and right mistakes without exception originated from the party Central Committee. However, all those mistakes were corrected by the correct and healthy force within the party Central Committee. This is a characteristic that a communist party should have and that markedly distinguishes the communist party from other parties. Such a party has indomitable vitality. Having experienced successes and failures, summed up both positive and negative experiences and been repeatedly tempered, our party has become a mature Marxist party. Lenin said: "An important and reliable criterion to judge whether a party is a serious party and whether it really fulfills its obligations to its own class and the working people is the party's attitude toward its own mistakes. Openly admitting mistakes, disclosing the reasons for mistakes, analyzing the circumstances leading to mistakes and carefully studying the methods to correct mistakes, these are the hallmarks of a serious party and they show how a party is fulfilling its own duty and educating and training its class and the people in general." Our party did exactly so during the period of democratic revolution and as a result we won great victory in leading the new democratic revolution. During the period of socialism, the present party Central Committee is leading us in correcting left mistakes and taking the road of Marxism-Leninism-Mao Zedong Thought. If only we unswervingly uphold the four basic principles and follow the principles and policies formulated after the 3d Plenary Session of the 11th CCP Central Committee, our party will doubtlessly lead the people of all nationalities in gradually building China into a powerful socialist country which is materially modernized, politically democratic to a high degree and spiritually civilized.

## II

The rectification movement begun in 1942 chiefly to combat subjectivism, sectarianism and stereotyped party writing was in effect a continuation of the Zunyi meeting ideologically. The Zunyi meeting corrected Wang Ming's left mistakes in military affairs and established Comrade Mao Zedong's leading position in the Red Army and the party Central Committee. As we were on the Long March at that time, it was impossible to thoroughly investigate Wang Ming's mistakes. The Yanan rectification thoroughly investigated and denounced the left mistakes of which Wang Ming was the representative. This rectification had tremendous historical significance and far-reaching influence in our party's ideological and organizational building, in the war of resistance against Japan and in the entire democratic revolution. In Yanan, the various bases of the war against Japan or the areas under the Kuomintang domination, this rectification was an education for our cadres and party members in Marxism-Leninism-Mao Zedong Thought. It greatly improved our theoretical level and our methods of leadership and work. An unprecedentedly deepgoing educational movement after the founding of our party, it enabled our party's senior cadres and many party members to clearly distinguish, when summing up our party's historical experience, between what conformed to Marxism-Leninism-Mao Zedong Thought and what were dogmatic and sectarian mistakes as well as stereotyped party writing.



At that time, the delegations from various bases and from areas under the rule of the Kuomintang who were attending the party's seventh national congress in Yanan and some senior cadres in Yanan or in areas of the Shaanxi-Gansu-Ningxia border region respectively attended the central party school's first, second and third branches to study and participate in the rectification movement.

I had the opportunity to study at the central party school's first branch. The method was primarily self-study supplemented by discussion sessions to sum up experiences and lessons and conduct criticism and self-criticism. During the period of schooling, all participants systematically read the party's historical documents, assigned papers on the rectification movement and Marxist-Leninist theoretical works, combining practice with what they were studying and distinguishing right from wrong. The entire course was a self-education for ideological transformation conducted in a gentle and mild way.

This was the first opportunity for me to study in the 18 years since I joined the party. I was extremely excited and elated. But I was greatly shocked at the results of comparing myself with the documents telling us of [the party's] positive and negative experiences. Only then did I come to know that although a party member for 18 years, I still was subjective in thought and my world outlook was primarily nonproletarian. I had devoted myself to revolutionary tasks for a long time, strictly observed party discipline and been able to accomplish a number of missions. I indulged myself in complacency because of my achievements. In depth of mind, I was, however, still arrogant, lacking a clear understanding of the role of the individual. My impurities in party spirit and my subjective ideas toward work made the revolution and our tasks suffer. When all this came across my mind, I felt ashamed and thought that I had not yet joined the party as far as my ideology was concerned.

My self-reproach and uneasiness strengthened my resolve to reform myself and to more diligently study Marxism-Leninism-Mao Zedong Thought. I was determined to raise my theoretical level, to strictly demand a unifying of work motives and results and to make fewer or no mistakes due to subjective wishes.

I truly made good progress through the rectification movement and the study course. To study Marxism-Leninism-Mao Zedong Thought and reform one's ideology is a Communist Party member's lifetime task, however. The event mentioned above took place nearly 40 years ago, but my present self-examination has told me that I am still not qualified to be a graduate possessing a diploma. The transformation of one's world outlook takes a long time and goes through a painful process. It requires us to proceed from reality at all times and in all acts, to seek truth from facts, to work conscientiously and to earnestly use dialectical materialist and historical materialist methods to study and analyze concrete conditions and problems.

This is my understanding achieved through the rectification movement. But, it does not mean that I have acted strictly according to this understanding, still less to say that I acted well. So, after studying at the party school, I carried out directives from and worked under erroneous leaderships and committed some mistakes in the course of the Chinese revolutionary struggle. For these, I still have qualms of conscience just as we are celebrating the 60th founding anniversary of our party.

We are now in a historical new period. Given this new condition, we need to unfold a study campaign more deepgoing and widespread than the Yanan rectification movement so that we can better shoulder the historical tasks for the new period. This is my message to our comrades throughout the party: Let us study hard, put strict demands on ourselves in ideology, politics and in work and constantly remold ourselves. Let us refrain from doing anything that might tarnish the prestige of our party or harm the party's discipline and work style. Let us be Communist Party members worthy of the name and give play to our exemplary role. This is the best way to commemorate and celebrate our party's 60th founding anniversary.



## III

The CCP's Seventh National Congress was the best of its kind in the party's history for giving full play to democracy. At that congress, Comrade Mao Zedong was the unanimously acknowledged leader of the whole party, Mao Zedong Thought was affirmed as the guiding thinking directing the whole party's work and the whole party raised the level of Marxism-Leninism-Mao Zedong Thought. Criticism and self-criticism correctly conducted at the congress further united our party ideologically and further strengthened it organizationally. It was a congress of unity, democracy and victory. Since the conclusion of that congress, the whole party rallied closely round the party Central Committee, valiantly pressed forward in a concerted pace, promptly won victories in the war of resistance against Japan and won final victory in the war for nationwide liberation in less than 4 years.

The experience of success by that congress and the important documents adopted at its sessions are still assisting us and are worth our efforts at study. Reviewing the past helps one understand the present. In this sense, let me inform the public of the following events which have not been published in documents and which I consider worth mentioning.

1. Inner-party democracy was given full play in the election of the seventh party Central Committee in accordance with the conditions that existed at that time. The namelist of candidates was drawn up on the basis of extensive democracy. The names were put together by a centralized leadership and then discussed by the delegates to the congress. The candidates for the Central Committee were not nominated by a superior leadership but by the various delegations. The names of the candidates nominated by the delegates were put together by the presidium of the congress without determining beforehand the quotas for full and alternate members to be elected. The number of full and alternate members of the Central Committee was decided by a preliminary election. Those who won more than 50 percent of the votes cast at the preliminary election were nominated candidates for full membership of the Central Committee while those who won less than 50 percent of the votes cast were nominated as candidates for alternate membership, thus accounting for the namelists of candidates for full and alternate members of the party's Central Committee. The formal elections then followed. Those who failed in the first election of full members of Central Committee were added to the namelist of candidates for alternate membership in a second voting. Those who won more than 50 percent of the votes cast in the second voting were elected alternate members of the party's Central Committee while those who won less than 50 percent of the votes cast were disqualified. The namelists and quotas were not predetermined but decided by the results of the votings. This election method fully reflected the delegates' aspirations, ensuring full democracy and highly centralized leadership, it embodied the mass line, "from the masses, to the masses." Thus the election of the party's Central Committee was a concentration of the opinions of the delegates. The members of the seventh party Central Committee were therefore highly qualified and competent persons of great prestige who played important roles.

2. After the congress announced the namelists of the full and alternate members elected to the Central Committee, Chairman Mao took the floor and issued his important appeal to those elected. Speaking in a highly pitched voice, he said that those elected to the Central Committee must not look at themselves as officials elected to public office and that their election placed on them a heavier responsibility in serving the people. This teaching of Chairman Mao is still very dear to me. It reminds me at all times that I should always think of the masses, serve them heart and soul and work conscientiously and earnestly with full responsibility to the people.

Chairman Mao delivered the concluding speech, "The Foolish Old Man Who Removed Mountains," at the seventh party national congress. Guided by his appeal, the whole party united closely pressed forward valiantly, and finally removed the three big mountains that had lain like a dead weight on the Chinese people for a long time, giving birth to a new China, the PRC.

In the past 32 years the PRC has stood erect in the east and has not been in the least shaken by any perilous storm. Under the party leadership, the people throughout the country are now working hard to accomplish their socialist modernization program. The Chinese people are playing an increasingly important role in maintaining world peace and pursuing human progress.

I am convinced that no difficulties, no obstacles and no insidious sabotage schemes can hinder our pace of advance. The Chinese people, led by the CCP and armed with Marxism-Leninism-Mao Zedong Thought, will defeat all domestic and foreign forces hostile to them. Our party has been repeatedly tested in struggles, revolutionary wars and socialist construction in the past 60 years and is more mature and stronger than ever before.

By summing up the historical experience it has accumulated, our party has found the correct road to achieve socialist modernization, a road suited to the conditions in China. We will certainly be victorious and invincible so long as we persist in the four basic principles and advance along the line of the 3d plenary session of the 11th party Central Committee. The entire history of its past 60 years tells us that the CCP is indeed a great, glorious and correct party.

Let us celebrate the 60th founding anniversary of our dear party, the CCP. At the same time, let us cherish the precious memory of Comrade Mao Zedong and pay boundless tribute to him. Let us shout: A long, long life to the CCP!

#### BEIJING RIBAO CRITICIZES IMPATIENCE FOR SUCCESS

HK290310 Beijing RIBAO in Chinese 15 Jun 81 p 3

[Article by Peng Xiangfu [1756 3276 4395]: "Persist in Seeking Truth From Facts and Do Not Be Impatient for Success"]

[Text] During the 32 years since the founding of our country, we have achieved tremendous success in our socialist revolution and construction. Nevertheless, we have also made several "leftist" mistakes and suffered serious setbacks. In determining the reason for our repeated "leftist" mistakes, we find that it was because of our impatience for success in our guiding policies. Therefore, we will not be able to eradicate "leftist" mistakes or put into effect the line, principles and policies of the third plenary session of the party Central Committee, if we do not have a through understanding of our impatience for success.

In the transformation of production relations, our impatience for success was shown in the haste with which we raised the forms of ownership to a higher stage regardless of the true level of the production forces in our society. That was why we regarded private plots, household sideline production, county fair trade and small-scale individual economy, which are all necessary supplements to our socialist economy at the present stage, as "capitalist tails" and cut them off mercilessly. On the economic construction side, our impatience was shown in our heedlessly seeking high speed, high targets and high accumulation and heedlessly enlarging the scale of our capital construction regardless of the material and financial resources of our country. As a result, the principle that production relations should suit the level of development of production forces was violated, and the basic law of socialist economy and the law on developing the national economy in a planned and proportionate way was also violated, so that the development of production forces was hindered and deteriorated and the progress of socialist construction retarded.

Lenin said, "In analyzing a social problem, an absolute requirement is to put it within a specific historical stage." (Selected Works of Lenin, vol II, p 512) There are ideological roots in our society and history for the repeated occurrences of being impatient for success in our socialist construction.

We all know that there are such a large number of petite bourgeoisie in our country that it seems that we are swimming in a vast sea of them. Owing to their low political and economical status, the petite bourgeoisie have a revolutionary zeal for changing the status quo.

But, because of their backward small production and their narrow outlook, they lack the patience and perseverance for the protracted exertion necessary for revolution. Before the victory of the revolution, they used to dream of "winning the revolution in a single battle." How they wished to achieve the success of the revolution in one morning! After the victory of the revolution, they hoped to change our economic backwardness rapidly without a long-term hard struggle. Our party is surrounded by that vast class of people, and the majority of our party members come from it. The spontaneity, narrowmindedness and fanaticism displayed by the petite bourgeoisie with small production as their main form of production have a tremendously profound influence in our country. All this will certainly have an impact on our party, our party cadres and even our leaders who make policy decisions. That was the very reason that, during some periods, our party was likely to be impatient for success in directing some of its work, and such impatience was accepted by the majority of cadres and masses. Even though we took care time and again to avoid and correct it in our work, such impatience for success still occurred frequently because our guiding ideology emphasized fighting rightist tendencies and conservatism and neglected fighting leftist tendencies and rash advance. If we fail to see through the serious influence of petite bourgeois ideology, we will never be able to have a deep understanding of the "leftist" errors that have occurred since the founding of our country.

Neither should we fail to see that our great, but economically backward country, has suffered various strong pressures both from inside and from outside since the victory of the revolution. Imperialist prophets asserted that China would be hopeless after the victory of revolution; for the Chinese Communist Party, being unable to solve its economic problems, had no way out but to depend on the charity of the imperialists. They enforced embargoes and blockades on us in an attempt to strangle the new China in its cradle. This was followed by the social imperialists, who, to make us yield to their baton, took advantage of the natural calamities we suffered at that time to try to stifle us by withdrawing their specialists and breaking their contracts with us. To defeat the blockades and blackmail and to rapidly and substantially improve the living standard of our people, we eagerly wished to have our economy developed, so that our country might become a country with abundant products, good livelihood and a flourishing culture. Besides, our country is an ancient world civilization. It has made great contributions to mankind. It has only been in modern times that, owing to the oppression of feudalism and the aggression of the imperialists, we have lagged far behind. The people of our country eagerly want to change our backwardness as soon as possible and join the ranks of world powers, so that they might make greater contributions to mankind. These great pressures from inside and outside the country are bound to have an impact on the broad masses of cadres and the leading elements and even on the leading organs of the party. On the one hand, this arouses our national spirit and inspires us to rely upon ourselves and work arduously, steadily and independently with the initiative in our own hands. On the other hand, it makes us more likely to be impatient for success. We attempted to cover in a few years or in a little more than 10 years the distance covered by developed capitalist countries in tens or even hundreds of years in their course of development. We hoped to raise our labor productivity much higher than in capitalist countries in an extremely short time to prove the superiority of the socialist system over the capitalist system. We must say the socialist system is truly superior to the capitalist system, but it takes time to bring the superiority of the socialist system into full play; therefore, it is impossible to raise labor productivity higher than in a capitalist system shortly after the socialist system has been set up. That is especially true for a country like ours with such a vast population and such a backward economic foundation. If we fail to understand the prevailing situation, impatience is bound to crop up.



The reason for our repeated "leftist" error of being impatient for success also lay in the fact that, when we achieved victory, we became arrogant and lost our clear-sightedness. During the 32 years, we have really achieved many great successes. They have been the result of hard struggles by our people under the leadership of our party. But having failed to adopt a correct attitude toward our successes, we have been apt to be carried away by them and cherish illusions. As Stalin said, when the successes are achieved comparatively "easily" or "unexpectedly," they "will sometimes make us so conceited and so proud that we think 'there is nothing we cannot do!' and 'there is nothing to worry about!'" Such successes often make people so intoxicated that they are carried away and lose their senses in weighing problems or lose their ability in understanding the facts. They begin to overestimate their own strength and underestimate the strength of their enemy and want to rashly attempt with a single stroke to solve all the problems in socialist construction." (Collected Works of Stalin, vol XII, p 168) At the beginning of the 1950's, we correctly and smoothly solved the various problems left over by the democratic revolution, such as the consolidation of our people's democracy, the setting up of the leading position of the socialist economy, and the speedy recovery of our national economy, which had been seriously damaged by years of war, and the victory of the war to resist U.S. aggression and aid Korea greatly raised our prestige in the world. Later, we carried out the socialist transformation of agriculture, handicraft and capitalist industry and commerce ahead of schedule and successfully completed the first 5-year plan. In the face of these seemingly "unexpected" successes, some of our comrades became "conceited" and "proud" in just the way Stalin pointed out. They thought that all the problems in socialist construction could be rapidly solved ahead of schedule. That was one of the main causes for the several great premature advances in socialist construction.

Our party's theoretical and ideological state also had a direct bearing on the occurrence of the "leftist" error of being impatient for success. Because of the lack of systematic research into the objective laws for socialist construction in our party as a whole, we were sometimes liable to depart from the line of dialectical materialism in directing our economic work. Although a number of our party cadres, especially some leading comrades, put forward some correct ideas and opinions in some respects and gave sound criticism against those erroneous ways, their correct views were rejected or even suppressed because inner-party democracy was weakened. That was why the "leftist" error of being impatient for success could not be promptly eliminated.

There are comrades who think that impatience for success is a kind of revolutionary enthusiasm which is no cause for criticism. They fail to fully appreciate its harm. Indeed, we should make sufficient allowance for the wish to achieve rapid construction and to bring about a speedy change to our backwardness. Everyone of us must have the lofty aspiration to work hard to make our country strong and prosperous. But objective facts cannot be substituted with subjective world. Comrade Mao Zedong said long ago that subjective initiatives must be based on objective possibilities; it, therefore, requires us to not only to have revolutionary enthusiasm but also the spirit of seeking truth from facts. Revolutionary spirit must be combined with scientific analysis. Being impatient for success, on the contrary, goes against scientific analysis. It is a subjective fantasy, a kind of blindness. Socialism is a science in which emotion must not enter. What is of first priority is to study and practice it with a scientific attitude. Lenin said, "For a true revolutionist, the greatest danger, or perhaps the only danger, is to exaggerate the revolutionary spirit and forget to adapt suitably and effectively to the limits and conditions of revolutionary methods." (Selected Works of Lenin, vol 4, p 575) It is harmful to exaggerate the revolutionary spirit and to try to build socialism with only subjective enthusiasm. It will inevitably lead to foolishness that violates objective laws.



Some comrades always think that it is better to be fast than slow and the faster the better. No doubt everyone who has national feelings of self-respect and affection for the people hopes that we will make quick progress in catching up with the economically developed countries and improving the living standard of the people as soon as possible. But such speed must be based on reality and achieved in an orderly and step by step fashion through adopting suitable methods in accordance with objective laws. The situation of our country now precludes socialist modernization being achieved in a short time. Therefore, we should not progress with too wide or too hasty strides. That is because we started from a foundation that was economically and culturally very backward. For 32 years we have made considerable success in our socialist economic construction, but our economic and cultural backwardness has not been radically changed. For example, we have rich natural resources and abundant manpower, but our social production forces are underdeveloped, 800 million of our 1 billion population are peasants and most of their work is done by hand instead of by machine; and feudalism ideology and the habit of small production still exert a profound influence. These factors decide that it will be a task of long duration and of great difficulty to build our country into a modernized socialist country and that modernization can only be achieved stage by stage in an orderly way. Since the third plenary session of the Central Committee, the central leading body of the party has made a profound analysis of the advantages and disadvantages in the present situation of our country for the purpose of formulating strategies, tactics and policies for developing the cause of modernization. Truly rapid results can only be achieved by seeking truth from facts and making progress soundly. Any undue haste, any attempt "to help the shoots grow by pulling on them" will inevitably end up in achieving the opposite of what we wish. That is precisely what is meant by the saying, "haste makes waste."

Under the influence of being impatient for success, some of our comrades are only willing to go forward and not willing to retreat. They are disheartened by "readjustment," "reducing construction" and "making a retreat." It must be pointed out here that the policy of further readjustment of our economy is a policy of great significance. It was worked out by our party to suit the present situation of our country by having a deep insight into the errors of subjective impatience for success and by smashing the fetters of "leftist" deviationism. The meaning of readjustment is not only to retreat, but also to make progress while in retreat. To remedy the serious disorder in the proportional relationships in our economy, we should indeed retreat and make an adequate retreat. Such retreat is not a bad thing. Our policy in the early 1960's of "readjustment, consolidation, augmenting and improvement" for our national economy was an example of such a retreat. That retreat extricated our economy from the predicaments caused by "blind command" and the attempt to make the transition to communism prematurely. The aim of the further readjustment of our economy at this time is to bring it from an imbalanced structure back to a relatively reasonable one, to match our production relations, including certain of production organizations, with the development of the production forces, and to reduce the scale of our economic construction in accordance with our financial and material resources. This retreat is for the purpose of more substantial progress. Therefore we should be fully confident in this sober and healthy readjustment and not show any negative pessimism. The initial results of our implementation has proved that the policy of our party's Central Committee is correct. By bringing the scale of our capital construction under control, taking vigorous measures to produce light industrial commodities which meet demand and sell well, and paying attention to developing commercial and service trades, our market has become prosperous, the daily needs of our people's life are gradually being satisfied and new ways are being found for solving the problem of unemployment in our cities. In the countryside, by setting up the system of production responsibilities in various forms which has further aroused the enthusiasm of the peasants, a relatively great development in agricultural production has been achieved and our socialist front in the countryside has been further consolidated. It is clear that because we have put into effect the policy of readjustment, we are going ahead step by step on a sound basis. And from an overall point of view our progress is far from slow. It is faster and sounder than before.

By no means should we misunderstand the need to persist in seeking truth from facts and to oppose being impatient for success and think that we may work slowly and relax. Far from it. We should exert ourselves more and work harder. The development of socialist construction depends not only on the correctness of our lines and policies but also on whether we work hard enough. Comrade Mao Zedong said, "The setting up of the socialist system has opened to us a route for attaining our ideal, but whether the ideal will come true depends on our hard work." The accomplishment of socialist modernization demands of us hard struggle, and the improvement of our material and cultural life also demands of us hard work. It is unrealistic to think that high-speed development can be achieved with shortcuts demanding no great exertion. Hard and sound work viewed from a single place or a single period may seem ineffective. It does not seem so dynamic, so high sounding or so attractive as "high targets" and "going all out for high speed." However, if everybody does this and if it gradually becomes an established practice in our whole party and our whole society, we will be able to keep on making sound progress step by step and to tap our potentials for producing more and better products to satisfy the material and spiritual needs of people within the limit of our financial and material resources. As Lenin pointed out, in the course of socialist construction, we should never look down upon a small amount of work or contemptuously neglect common "little things" in our daily life. High speed in economic construction can only be achieved if we quietly immerse ourselves in hard work with the assistance of advanced science, technology and management. This is the experience drawn from our more than 32 years' practice and from the relatively fast development during some specific periods of certain countries of the world.

To eradicate the "leftist" error of being impatient for success, it is most important to raise the level of our understanding of Marxism-Leninism throughout our party. During the period of democratic revolution our party committed "leftist" errors on several occasions, for which Comrade Mao Zedong wrote "Problems of Strategy in China's Revolutionary War," "On Practice," "On Contradiction" and other articles to sum up the experience from them both theoretically and practically. The Yanan rectification movement conscientiously cleared up the erroneous guiding thoughts throughout our party and made ideological and theoretical preparations for the final victory of the democratic revolution and for the transition from democratic revolution to socialist revolution. Today after 32 years practice we have accumulated positive and negative experiences in our socialist revolution and construction, which we should also sum up conscientiously for the purpose of using them as a valuable textbook for learning Marxism-Leninism in practice. Leading comrades of the Central Committee pointed out recently that we must advocate study, and we must study hard Marxism-Leninism and study the works of Comrade Mao Zedong, especially his philosophical works. When we have really grasped the philosophy of Marxism-Leninism and learned to do things in accordance with dialectical materialism, we will be able to void recommitting the subjectivist error of being impatient for success and our socialist cause will develop smoothly and rapidly.

#### HEBEI RIBAO ON STRENGTHENING PARTY LEADERSHIP

HK280537 Shijiazhuang HEBEI RIBAO in Chinese 15 Jun 81 pp 1, 3

[Commentator's Article: "The New Period Requires Strengthening Party Leadership"]

[Text] The CCP was born 60 years ago. Over these 60 years, it led the Chinese people to wage bloody fights, one stepping into the breach as another fell. It spent 28 years in rescuing old China, where scenes of devastation were found everywhere, from the abyss of misery, and pushing the country forward on the broad road of socialism. Subsequently, the CCP has worked hard for more than 30 years to make China an independent nation among other world nations and enable China to become a socialist country acting independently and maintaining the initiative in its own hands, which enjoys initial prosperity. Therefore, that "there could be no new China without the Communist Party" is not just simple praise but an indelible historical truth.

The road that our party took was indeed not a straight and flat one. It was confronted with difficulties and endured hardships during these 60 years; particularly during the 10 years of upheaval under Lin Biao and the "gang of four," it was unprecedentedly trampled on while our country and people suffered hardships and calamities. However, the Chinese Communist Party which is armed with Marxism-Leninism-Mao Zedong Thought takes root in the masses and can never be ruined. It is the party which made vigorous efforts to turn the tide and led the masses to smash the "gang of four," it is the party which has brought about a radical change in the situation and led us to initially heal in a few years the wounds caused during the 10 years' of calamity, to start off on the new Long March and bring about a new historical era in the history of China.

It is an unprecedentedly tough job to accomplish the four modernizations in a big country of 1 billion people. In addition to this, the ideological and organizational confusion caused by the interference and sabotage of Lin Biao and the "gang of four" aggravated the situation and made the problem more difficult and complicated to tackle. How could we shoulder the historical task of rejuvenating our country amid difficulties without party leadership? However, at this historical turning point, some people have certain misunderstandings over party leadership. Some of them doubt the leadership capacity of the party in accomplishing the four modernizations, since they see certain mistakes in the party's history; some of them lose confidence in the party and are discouraged when they see the work style of certain party members and leaders; and some young are even fascinated by the bourgeois two-party system practiced in Western capitalist countries. The reasons for this situation are: First, the remnant poison of Lin Biao and the "gang of four" has not been thoroughly eliminated, and the anarchical, liberal and extreme democratic trends of "making revolution by kicking the party committee aside," that prevailed during the "Great Cultural Revolution," are still influential. Second, a large number of people have not made good ideological preparations since we adopted more flexible policies toward foreign nations. They are always fascinated by bourgeois ideology, cannot draw a demarcation line between socialism and capitalism and treat bourgeois "democracy," "freedom," "individual emancipation" and so on as treasures. Certainly, our country is facing a drastic change and we should not be surprised to find certain ideological confusion among the people. Also, we must see that the major factor accounting for this ideological confusion is the question of understanding, and it is necessary to educate them by means of serious and patient persuasion. But, on the other hand, we cannot deny the fact there is a small number of evil elements from the old society of Lin Biao and the "gang of four," and some people who desire to stir up trouble, who attempt to overthrow leadership of the Communist Party by flaunting the banner of emancipating the mind and developing democracy. We must enhance our vigilance against these people and carry out merciless struggles against them, we absolutely cannot allow them to fish in troubled waters and continue to create disturbances.

Frankly, our party has indeed made mistakes of various kinds in its history. However these should not become a reason for suspecting party leadership. Nothing is completely perfect. Like an individual, it is hardly possible that a ruling party will make no mistakes. Everyone knows that every true revolution in the world only succeeds after many hardships and setbacks. The revolution led by the bourgeoisie was a revolution in which one exploiting class replaced another, and even they had to go through several centuries of repeated trials of strength involving defeat, struggle, more defeat and more struggle before being able to consolidate their rule. The revolution led by us of the proletariat is a revolution to totally bury all exploiting systems, and it is even more impractical to demand that it should encounter no setbacks and make no mistakes. It was in a country with extremely backward economy and culture that the CCP led the millions of people to wage a struggle to change the regime and engage in the socialist cause that our ancestors had never undertaken. It faced many difficulties. Neither was anyone able to first prepare for us a ready-made scheme. We had to rely on our own efforts in probing everything. It was quite normal that certain errors should occur in this probing.



Failure is ever the mother of success, and mistakes often guide the way for correct things. Even an advanced revolutionary ruling party has to be steeled and tested by positive and negative aspects before it can gradually mature. In this sense, mistakes and setbacks have been a good thing for us. As Engels said, the best way is to learn from our own mistakes and "from the painful experiences we have personally gone through." A history of the CCP is a history of learning lessons from mistakes, summing up experiences, understanding the truth, and continually leading the revolution toward victory. During the first internal revolutionary war, the revolution temporarily fell to a low ebb due to the error of Chen Duxiu's rightist opportunist line. However, after we had rectified this error, the revolutionary mass movement flourished anew, followed by a high tide of revolution. During the second internal revolutionary war, Wang Ming's left-deviationist line caused the party's strength to suffer extremely serious damage, but after we had settled accounts for this erroneous line, we greeted the great victory in the war of resistance against Japan. In the same way, after the 10-year catastrophe, we have today eliminated the baneful Lin Biao and "gang of four" who brought calamity on the nation and people, the party has again rectified "leftist" errors which prevailed for a time in guiding ideology, and we have gained a more profound understanding of China's national condition and are advancing with steadier steps. We can predict with full confidence that a tide of socialist modernization is bound to come, and its leading edge is already on the horizon. Can there be any doubts about that?

Our party's fine traditions and work style are to serve the people wholeheartedly, link theory with reality, keep in close touch with the masses, carry out criticism and self-criticism, act with modesty and prudence and refrain from arrogance and impetuosity. The great majority of comrades have maintained and carried forward this work style since liberation. However, after we became the ruling party, some party members and cadres became arrogant, promoted bad bureaucratic habits and went in for commandism and the issuing of blind orders. And during the 10-year catastrophe, the party's normal organizational life was abolished, and its fine work style was ruined, which led to a development of this unhealthy trend. This has seriously corrupted the party's organism, damaged its reputation, lowered its prestige, and weakened its combat effectiveness. As Comrade Chen Yun has pointed out: "The question of the ruling party's work style is a matter of life or death for the party." It is precisely for this reason that the Central Committee attaches very great importance to problems within the party. Since the third plenary session, the Central Committee has repeatedly reiterated that we must rectify unhealthy trends, has called on us to revive and carry forward the party's fine traditions and work style, and has also taken a series of specific measures such as setting up discipline inspection committees at all levels, stipulating the guiding principles on inner-party political life" and "regulations on the daily living conditions of high-ranking cadres;" it has carried out open press criticism of units or individuals who pursued unhealthy trends to a serious extent which had a very bad influence, and dealt seriously with such cases. This has already produced certain results. Of course, the development is uneven from place to place, but generally speaking things are turning for the better.

We must correctly understand unhealthy trends. First of all, they are after all only indulged in by a few people, and the great majority of the party members and cadres work hard for the people in accordance with the party's program. Secondly, we must realize that unhealthy trends are not a product of the party itself. Our party seeks the interests of the great majority of the people and seeks no individual private interest. And unhealthy trends are the reflections in the party of exploiting-class ideology; they are diametrically opposed to the party's program, they cannot be tolerated by party discipline, and hence are resolutely opposed by the party. The party's aim in regarding criticism and self-criticism as a major ideological weapon and in regularly conducting rectification of work style is to teach the party members and cadres to continuously get rid of their shortcomings and errors, including unhealthy trends. Obviously, it is a distortion of the party's nature to blame unhealthy trends on the party itself.



We cannot look on at unhealthy trends with folded arms, nor is it of any avail to moan and groan and raise a great fuss. The correct attitude is to stand forth boldly and wage resolute struggle against them. We should firmly believe that evil cannot prevail over good in the party and in the socialist state. The recent press report of how Li Haicheng voiced complaints illustrates this point very well. Comrade Li Haicheng said: "I believe our party will certainly crush this sinister trend." Based on this belief, he sang loudly the song of uprightness of a party member, and voiced complaints on 73 occasions; and did he not win in the end? Therefore, so long as we are like Comrade Li Haicheng in being filled with confidence in the party and wage unwearying struggle against unhealthy trends, such trends can certainly be overcome and our party's fine traditions and work style can certainly be revived and carried forward.

The CCP is a class vanguard force composed of advanced elements of the proletariat; it is the leadership core of the entire Chinese people, and so it is bound to be a united battle collective. This party unity and solidarity can only be consolidated and strengthened, and can certainly not be weakened. This is determined by the historic mission of the proletariat and the nature of the proletarian ruling party. At present some young people, seeing that our democratic centralism is not on a sound enough basis, seek to draw on the experience of the capitalist two-party or multiparty system; they want to organize two or more parties within the proletariat, to exercise mutual supervision and restraint. Actually this is by no means a new invention, it is just a carbon copy of the 1957 theory of "taking turns to be dealer." The mistake of this viewpoint lies in the fact that it confuses in fundamental nature the differences between proletarian and bourgeois ruling parties.

The bourgeois two-party or multiparty system is determined by bourgeois competitiveness, in which everyone is trying to outdo each other, and is the reflection of the clash of interests between various groups in the bourgeois and of capitalist anarchy; it is also a method used by the bourgeoisie to confuse the people and preserve its own rule. On the surface it seems very democratic, with you in power today and me tomorrow, but actually what happens is that the representatives of this or that bourgeois group just act to govern the people, and none of them can truly represent the interests of the laboring people. Engels said, two big gangs of political speculators take turns holding power and use the filthiest methods in using this power for the most despicable ends, while the people have no power to deal with these two big groups of politicians; on the surface these persons act for the people, but actually they rule and plunder them. This hit the nail on the head in exposing the reactionary essence of the bourgeois two-party and multiparty system.

Completely contrary to the bourgeoisie, the proletariat has no fundamental clash of interests within itself, and has no rivalry between irreconcilable groups. This determines that the proletarian ruling party is bound to be a concentrated, united and solid party. The more this unity and solidarity are consolidated, the more capable is the party of correctly carrying out its own political line, and of representing the will of its class and the whole body of the people. In the history of China there has often occurred feudal separatist rule, and for a long time the country was like a tray of loose sand. Only since the CCP took power has it become the core force of national unity and put an end to the splits and local tyrannies. During the "Great Cultural Revolution," it was precisely because the party's centralized and united leadership was sabotaged that bourgeois factionalism developed in a malignant way and there was a confused situation of establishing mountain strongholds and waging endless struggle by force. Do people not still remember this clearly today? Who would want a situation like that to occur again?

If today anyone wants to establish one or several parties outside the Communist Party and attempts to take turns ruling with the Communist Party, then, no matter what their motives and no matter how much they advertise themselves as representing the people's interests, what they in fact want is a bourgeois party; it cannot be a proletarian ruling party. The result too could only be splits in the party, the proletariat, and the state and people.

We must teach young people who put forward this erroneous idea to clearly distinguish the fundamental differences between a proletarian and a bourgeois ruling party, and enable them to understand that although our democratic system is not perfect, it is inestimably stronger than sham bourgeois democracy. In this way they will be able to gradually get rid of their innocent illusions. As for those who, under the pretext of "drawing on the experience," vainly attempt to overthrow and replace the leadership of the Communist Party, they can only end up by getting just the opposite of what they wished. The bankruptcy of the 1957 theory of "taking turns to be dealer" is the best mirror for them.

The 3d plenary session of the 11th Central Committee, which is of profound historical significance, was a milestone in our party's history. The session revived the party's fine traditions, seriously summed up the positive and negative experiences of the 30 years since the founding of the state, reestablished the party's ideological, political and organizational lines, and shifted the work focus of the whole party to building socialist modernization. Since the third plenary session, our party has solved a large number of problems left over from history, corrected large numbers of miscarriages of justice, and implemented a whole series of policies sabotaged by Lin Biao and the "gang of four;" a political situation of stability, unity, liveliness and vigor has started to appear. The readjustment of the national economy in the past 2 years has already produced notable effect. In particular, in the rural areas the peasants' enthusiasm for production has soared in an unprecedented way and the situation is excellent, because we have universally instituted various types of production responsibility systems. All these things powerfully attest that the line, principles and policies laid down since the third plenary session are completely correct and have gained the people's favor. It is excusable that some people lost confidence in party leadership and harbored doubt and wavering during the 10-year tyranny of Lin Biao and the "gang of four," but it is completely wrong and baseless for them to still take a doubting attitude toward party leadership today, when the party is leading the whole people, filled with confidence, to forge ahead from victory to victory.

Comrade Mao Zedong pointed out in 1939: "The united front, armed struggle, and the building of the party are the three main magic weapons by which the CCP defeats its enemies in the Chinese revolution." These three magic weapons represent the summation of the experiences of our party in leading the people of the whole country to seize political power and win victory in the democratic revolution. Today, 42 years later, earth-shaking changes have taken place in China's situation; we have entered the new historic era of socialist construction, while the Central Committee has proposed that we uphold the four basic principles of the socialist road, the people's democratic dictatorship, party leadership, and Marxism-Leninism-Mao Zedong Thought. It can be said that, under the new historical conditions, these are a scientific summation of the experiences in China's socialist revolution and construction; like the three magic weapons, the four basic principles still have party leadership as their core. Practice has proven that work proceeds smoothly and outstanding successes are scored wherever party leadership is strong; on the other hand, work encounters setbacks and even defeat wherever party leadership is weak. Hence, in the new period of history we must do really well in strengthening party leadership, in order to meet the needs of the current situation and shoulder our heavy responsibilities.

In strengthening party leadership, it is first necessary to strengthen the party's ideological building. Marxism-Leninism-Mao Zedong Thought is the party's guiding ideology and our theoretical basis. In the new period of history, we must all the more seriously study Marxism-Leninism-Mao Zedong Thought, grasp its scientific system in a complete and accurate way, study the new conditions and new problems in China's modernization drive, and closely integrate the basic theories of Marxism-Leninism-Mao Zedong Thought with China's national condition in socialist construction. We must in practice continually sum up the new experiences in order to enrich the treasury of Marxism-Leninism-Mao Zedong Thought.

In strengthening party leadership, it is necessary to do a good job in building work style. Due to the 10-year catastrophe, many cadres weakened their organizational concept and relaxed discipline, while nonproletarian ideas such as bourgeois factionalism, anarchism and extreme individualism infiltrated into the party, seriously weakening the party's combat effectiveness and ruining its work style. We must therefore seriously rectify the party's work style in the manner of the Yanan rectification movement, to ensure that the party can shoulder the heavy task of leading the building of the four modernizations. By carrying out criticism and self-criticism, we should get rid of all nonproletarian ideas, rectify the various unhealthy trends, and revive and carry forward the party's glorious traditions and fine work style as rapidly as possible.

In strengthening party leadership, it is also necessary to strengthen the party's organizational building. To meet the needs of the modernization drive, while bringing into full play the role of old cadres, we must actively discover and recommend talented people and cultivate and promote middle-aged and young cadres. We must augment the leadership groups at all levels with people who resolutely carry out the party's line, possess specialization and knowledge, and are in the prime of life. We must build the party organizations on all fronts into powerful fighting forces that can lead the masses to build the four modernizations, and ensure that every party member can play a model and vanguard role. In this way we will be able to unite the masses closely around the party and victoriously forge ahead along the line laid down by the 3d plenary session of the 11th Central Committee.

The storms of 60 years have tested and steeled our party. Although there will be many hardships and hazards on our way ahead, so long as we unswervingly trust and uphold party leadership, we will certainly be able to clear away all difficulties and accomplish our great goal of the four modernizations.

#### RENMIN RIBAO ARTICLE ON PUNISHING CRIMINALS

OW260528 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 1141 GMT 25 Jun 81

["Text" of 25 June RENMIN RIBAO article by Zhou Daoluan, Sun Changli and Zhang Sihan: "Deal Heavy and Quick Blows to Serious Criminal Offenders According to Law"]

[Text] Beijing, 25 Jun (XINHUA)--The correct principle for consolidating public security at present is to deal heavy and quick blows according to law to active criminals who seriously disrupt social order. Conscientiously implementing this principle is of great significance in maintaining social order, protecting the lives and property of the people and consolidating and developing the political situation of stability and unity.

#### Clearly Understand the Current Situation in Public Security

In the past year and more, a great deal of work has been done and tremendous achievements made in consolidating public security in various parts of the country. As a result, social order has taken a turn for the better. However, we should soberly note that there still exist factors and forces disrupting social stability and that public security has not yet been basically improved. What merits our attention is that the number of criminal cases has increased in recent months. Cases of a vicious nature have occurred time and again and criminals in some localities are rather swollen with arrogance. The masses of people are extremely dissatisfied and indignant at this situation. Some say: The situation now is that "good people are afraid of bad elements, and not vice versa," and "law enforcement personnel are afraid they will violate the law, but offenders are not afraid of the law." Letters and visits from the masses show that social order is so bad that they do not feel safe. Therefore, we must not underestimate the serious harm of various criminal activities and must fully understand the importance and urgency of doing a good job in maintaining public security. We must take resolute measures to dampen the arrogance of criminals.



There are various reasons for the failure to basically improve the current situation in public security. However, as far as judicial and public security departments are concerned, there indeed exists the question of failing to deal effective blows at criminals. Failing to fully assess the current situation in public security, some comrades doubt the principle of dealing heavy and quick blows at criminals according to the law. As a result, they fail to take quick, concerted action and effective measures. They fail to investigate and crack some important criminal cases in time. Some cases that should be prosecuted are not prosecuted, and heavy sentences that should be given in some cases are not given. Furthermore, some cases on hand have remained unsolved a long time. As a result, the struggle against criminals is weakened.

The noble duty and fundamental task of the people's court are to deal blows at enemies, punish criminals and protect the people. Our judicial cadres must have a clear understanding of the current situation in public security, conscientiously implement the principle of dealing heavy and quick blows at criminals according to the law, correctly use the law as a weapon and wage a more effective struggle against criminals. They must deal timely blows at and severely punish such criminals as murderers, thieves and rapists, who seriously disrupt social order.

#### The Principle of Dealing Heavy and Quick Blows Conforms With the "Two Laws"

In the current work of consolidating public security, it is necessary to implement the principle of dealing heavy and quick blows at criminals according to the law. This is in keeping with the "two laws" [criminal law and the law of criminal procedures].

Dealing heavy and quick blows at criminals according to the law conforms to the principle of determination of penalty as laid down in the criminal law of our country. Article 57 of the criminal law stipulates: In determining punishment for the criminal offender, the People's Court "shall base itself on the facts, nature and circumstances of the offense and its degree of harm to society. Sentence shall be based on the relevant provisions of the criminal law." The degree of harm of the offense to society, which is mainly determined by the facts, nature and circumstances of the offense, is also closely related to the current situation. For example, the harm to society from such crimes as robbery and rapes is much more serious in a period of antequake relief work than during ordinary times. The criminal law of our country regards the degree of harm of a criminal offense to society as one of the factors to be considered in determining the penalty for the offender. This actually includes that consideration should be given to the current situation in determining the penalty for the offender.

Dealing heavy and quick blows at criminals according to the law is in keeping with the basic spirit of our country's criminal law which provides for a rather broad range of penalties for the offender. Separate provisions (fen ze 0433 0463) of the criminal law stipulate a rather broad range of penalties for various criminal offenders. For example, Article 132 of the criminal law stipulates: "Anyone who commits voluntary homicide shall be sentenced to death, life imprisonment or imprisonment for not less than 10 years. In minor cases, the offender shall be sentenced to imprisonment for not less than 3 years and not more than 10 years." Article 150, Section 1 of the criminal law stipulates: "Anyone who robs public or private property by force, threats or other means shall be sentenced to imprisonment for not less than 3 years and no more than 10 years." Article 150, Section 2 of the criminal law also stipulates: "In grave cases or if someone is seriously injured or killed, anyone who commits the aforesaid offense may be sentenced to imprisonment for not less than 10 years, life imprisonment or death. At the same time, his property may be confiscated."

Why does the criminal law provide for such a broad range of penalties for serious criminal offenses such as murders and robbery? On one hand, it is because the facts, nature and circumstances of various offenses and their degree of harm to society are quite different. On the other hand, this makes it possible for the law to meet the requirements of the objective situation.

Dealing heavy and quick blows to criminals according to the law is consistent with our country's purpose of punishing criminals. The main purpose of punishing criminals in our country is to educate and reform them so that they will not commit crimes again (special precautions). At the same time, punishment of criminals, is also meant to warn unstable elements in society that they better not defy the law and commit crimes. In addition, it is also aimed at educating the masses to wage a struggle against criminal offenses (general precautions). In severely punishing a very small number of serious criminal offenders, we aim precisely at educating the majority of general criminal offenders, winning over and redeeming those who have committed minor offenses, and preventing and reducing crime.

Dealing heavy and quick blows to criminals according to the law meets the basic requirements of our country's law of criminal procedure. One of the major tasks of our country's law of criminal procedure is to "ensure accurate and prompt investigation and establishment of the facts of criminal offenses, correctly enforce the law and punish the criminals." Article 61 of our country's law of criminal procedure stipulates: "The materials provided by the accuser or reporter and the confession by the offender who has voluntarily given himself up should be quickly examined by the People's Court, the People's Procuratorate and the public security organ according to their jurisdictions, and when it is deemed necessary to investigate the criminal facts and responsibilities, a charge should be filed." The law of criminal procedure also specifically provides for the time limits respectively for detention, arrest, prosecution and trial. For example, Article 125 of the law of criminal procedures stipulates: "The People's Court must render a verdict in a case of public prosecution within 1 month or, at the most 1 and 1/2 months." This is aimed at protecting the legitimate rights and interests of the accused and, at the same time, at punishing the criminal offender in time and preventing the case of a criminal in custody from remaining unsettled for a long time. Practice shows that we can fully support and encourage the broad masses to wage a struggle against criminals only by promptly investigating and cracking cases of those who have seriously disrupted social order and by promptly prosecuting, trying and punishing them.

#### In Dealing Heavy and Quick Blows, It Is Imperative To Handle Matters Strictly According to the Law

To carry out the principle of dealing heavy and quick blows does not in any way mean that we should adopt the method with which we carried out political movements in the past. Instead, it means that we should struggle with criminal offenses within the scope of the law.

First of all, we should clarify the key points in dealing heavy and quick blows. At present, those to whom we should deal blows with concentrated strength are limited to those who commit homicide, robbery, rape, arson, explosion, and other active criminal offenders who seriously undermine the social order. We should not heavily punish all criminal offenders. By other active criminal offenders who seriously undermine the social order, we mean those criminal offenders mentioned above but whose crimes and their extent of damage are similar to those committed by the five kinds of criminal offenders. We must deal heavy blows to these criminal offenders, and severely punish them. However, we should not regard old historical cases as current ones and impose heavy punishments for them, and neither should we willfully change the nature of the offenses and unscrupulously establish charges for the purpose of dealing heavy blows.

Second, we should adhere to dealing heavy blows according to the law. Our country's criminal law has set forth clear stipulations not only on the principle for determining the sentences but also on the scale for measuring the sentences and the imposing of either heavy or light punishments in accordance with the circumstances of the individual crimes as well.

In judging the crimes of the criminal offenders and imposing sentences on them, we must strictly implement these stipulations. By dealing heavy blows according to the law, we mean that we should deal heavy blows according to the stipulations of the criminal law in accordance with the requirements and the scope for measuring the sentences as prescribed by the law. For example, as the criminal law stipulates, a person who organizes and leads a criminal clique to carry out criminal activities, or a principal offender who plays a major role in a joint offense; a person who abets a child under 18 years of age to commit a crime; a person who has illicit sexual relations with a girl under 14 years of age; two or more persons who commit a rape by turn; and offenders in cases with similar circumstances "should all be heavily punished." Besides, the criminal law also stipulates in separate articles that cases of criminal offenses with "serious circumstances," "extraordinarily serious circumstances," "extraordinarily vicious circumstances," "serious results," or "extraordinarily serious results," and those that "cause extraordinarily serious harm," that "cause serious personal injury or death" and that "cause major losses to public and private property" should all be heavily punished according to the stipulations under relevant articles of the criminal law. Recently, the Standing Committee of the National People's Congress made a decision that criminals who are sentenced to reform through labor and who commit crimes again after being released upon completion of such sentence, and personnel who receive education through labor and who commit crimes again within 3 years after completing such education or 5 years after escaping from such education should also be heavily punished; and that criminals under reform through labor who commit further crimes on the run, or criminals under reform through labor and personnel under education through labor who assault or commit murder in reprisal against the accusers, victims and judicial workers should be heavily punished or given heavier punishments. However, those who do not fall under the requirements for heavy punishment or heavier punishment should not be punished heavily or given heavier punishments.

Third, while dealing heavy blows according to the law, we should also pay attention to the aspect of lenient treatment. Integrating punishment with leniency is one of the guiding principles of our country's criminal law. Our country's criminal law not only stipulates the conditions for which a criminal "should be" heavily punished but also stipulates the conditions for which a criminal "may be" or "should be" lightly punished, given lighter punishment or exempted from punishment. For example, the criminal law stipulates that a person who causes unnecessary harm by going beyond the necessary limits of legitimate defense; a criminal who suspends his crime halfway; accomplices and those who take part under threats in a joint offense "should be" lightly punished, given lighter punishment or exempted from punishment. For deaf-mute or blind people who commit crimes, for would-be offenders and for offenders who surrender, the criminal law stipulates that they "may be" lightly punished, given lighter punishment or exempted from punishment. In handling specific cases involving circumstances that deserve the treatment that the offenders "should be" lightly punished, given lighter punishment or exempted from punishment, as clearly stipulated by the criminal law, we must do so according to the law.

In principle, in all cases where the circumstances for which the punishment "may be" as light as possible, or lessened or exempted, as prescribed in the criminal law, should generally also be so handled. The purpose is to be lenient without ignoring severity where appropriate, and being severe without forgetting about leniency where appropriate, so as to use leniency and severity to support each other and to deal with each case differently according to its merits. This approach is conducive to dividing and breaking up criminals [fen hua wa jie fang zui fen zi 0433 0553 3907 6043 3690 4997 0118 1311] by subduing and reforming through education the majority of criminals and isolating the extremely small number of stubborn criminals. It is an approach calling for resolute blows coupled with the dividing and breaking up of criminals.



Fourth, dealing blows swiftly according to law means that, under the premise of having clearly ascertained the criminal evidence of the case and ensuring good quality in the work of handling a case, the political and judicial workers should pluck up their spirits and punish the criminal or criminals with the greatest possible speed in accordance with the procedure and time limit stipulated in the law of criminal procedures. It should by no means be construed as tolerating a casual and hasty handling of a case with no regard to the procedural system prescribed by law. This therefore calls for a close coordination and interaction among the three sides--the public security organizations, the procuratorates and the courts--to strive to solve the case, to bring indictments and to conduct the trial, all in good time. When handling a serious case of criminal offense, a People's Court must take effective steps to fully guarantee, with both manpower and material resources, a timely trial and judgment on the case. Recently, the NPC Standing Committee adopted the "Decision on the Procedures for Reexamining and Approving Death Sentences." This is a completely necessary decision for dealing timely and effective blows at active perpetrators of serious offenses.

Maintaining public security is a very complicated social problem. Necessary blows are indispensable if public security is to be well maintained. However, this problem cannot be completely resolved simply by relying on the political and judicial departments and the legal system alone. The fundamental approach lies in the practice of comprehensive control. In carrying out this comprehensive control, a People's Court should follow the leadership of the party, rely on the masses of the people, act in coordination with the public security organizations and procuratorates and make full use of the law as a weapon to wage resolute struggle against active perpetrators of serious offenses in sabotaging social order so as to make contributions in bringing about a fundamental improvement in the public security situation.

#### MEETING ON REEDUCATION THROUGH LABOR HELD

OW290506 Beijing Domestic Service in Mandarin 2230 GMT 28 Jun 81

[Text] A meeting on exchanging experiences in reeducation through labor called by the Ministry of Public Security in Qinhuangdao ended on 27 June. Attending the meeting were responsible persons of offices in charge of reeducation through labor from various provinces, municipalities and autonomous regions and responsible comrades of some reeducation through labor facilities.

Many units in Qinhuangdao, including the institute of reeducation through labor, related their useful experiences of educating and transforming juvenile delinquents. Their experience showed that most juvenile delinquents can be rescued as long as we uphold the principle of education, redemption and transformation and so long as we adhere to the principle of education and help first and production and labor second. We should encourage personnel in charge of the reeducation through labor program to study politics, culture and professional skills, pay attention to the juveniles' food and shelter and educate and help them, as though they were parents taking care of sick children, doctors helping patients and teachers tutoring students and activate social forces to their efforts.

Comrades at the meeting discussed specific measures and methods for strengthening education and administration and for raising the quality of reeducation through labor. They put forth specific views about the decision of the NPC Standing Committee governing the handling of escaped offenders undergoing the reeducation through labor program who later commit crimes again and governing the program's supervisory personnel.

ANHUI PLA COMMANDER PRAISES MAO'S MILITARY THINKING

OW291115 Hefei Anhui Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 28 Jun 81

[Radio talk by (Gao Longping), deputy commander of Anhui Provincial Military District: "Chairman Mao's Military Thinking Guides Us To Win Three Battles"--in commemoration of the 60th anniversary of the founding of the CCP]

[Excerpts] Chairman Mao was a great contemporary Marxist-Leninist and a great proletarian revolutionary and strategist. In the course of leading and commanding the several domestic revolutionary wars, Chairman Mao formulated the 10 major military principles and the theory of strategic offense, adding new content to the treasure house of Marxist-Leninist military theory. These principles and this theory are a powerful weapon in guiding our army to defeat enemies and win victories and to become stronger and stronger. The three victories won by our northwest field army at Panlongzhen, Yangmahe and Qinghuabian in 1947 represented a tremendous victory for Chairman Mao's military thinking. At that time I was a warrant officer under the command of the No 2 garrison brigade in the Suiyuan-Gansu-Ningxia border region where I participated in many battles.

According to Chairman Mao's instruction, our army's main force set up an ambush along the Panlong-Wayaobao highway to annihilate the enemy. In order to confuse the enemy, our army adopted the tactic of making a feint in the east while attacking the west. Using some troops to divert the attention of the enemy's main force, we fought a fierce battle with the enemy in the Panlong area. The enemy thought it was our main force it was fighting against and hurriedly ordered the 135th Brigade as reinforcement.

On 14 April 1947 the enemy's 135th Brigade came down southward along the Panlong-Wayaobao highway. Around 1000 the brigade entered the ambush area. Peng Dehuai and Xi Zhongxun directed our army to quickly tighten the encirclement and fiercely fought the enemy brigade. At 1600 the entire enemy 135th Brigade was encircled in the highland northwest of Yangmahe. As a result of the repeated attacks by our army, the entire 135th Brigade was wiped out with more than 4,700 soldiers killed and wounded and the brigade commander captured. This was the first instance of an entire enemy brigade being wiped out.

Reviewing the three glorious victories at Qinghuabian, Yangmahe and Panlongzhen by our northwest liberation army under the personal leadership and command of Chairman Mao and the policy decision made by Chairman Mao regarding strategic offense, I fully realize that Chairman Mao's military thinking is a powerful, invincible weapon for our army.

JIANGXI'S JIANG WEIQING SEES RENOVATED EXHIBITIONS

OW292200 Nanchang Jiangxi Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 29 Jun 81

[Excerpts] To celebrate the 60th anniversary of the founding of the CCP, the Jiangxi provincial museum, the Nayuan strip mine workers movement memorial hall, the Nanchang "1 August uprising" memorial hall, the Jinggangshan revolutionary museum, The Ruijin revolutionary memorial hall, the Siuxhui (Tonggu) "autumn uprising" memorial hall, the Xingguo Jinggangshan investigation exhibition hall, the Xinyu Luofang conference exhibition hall, the Ningdu uprising exhibition hall, the Youngfeng exhibition hall of the great victory in Longgang, the Ninggang exhibition hall of effecting the junction at Jinggangshan, the Lianhua (Yizhiqiang) exhibition hall and the museums of history of revolution in Lean, Xingguo, Yudu, Shanggao and Gaoan Counties were renovated and reopened to the public on the eve of the "1 July" founding anniversary.

The articles exhibited in these museums after renovation extol the party and heroic and moving deeds of the older generation of proletarian revolutionaries Mao Zedong, Zhou Enlai, Liu Shaoqi and Zhu De and other revolutionary martyrs in leading the Red Army and masses of people on the vast land of Jiangxi.

On the eve of the founding anniversary, Jiang Weiqing, first secretary of the Jiangxi Provincial CCP Committee; Yang Shangkui, Bai Dongcai and Fu Yutian, secretaries of the provincial CCP Committee; Di Sheng and Wu Ping, deputies secretary of the provincial CCP Committee; and responsible persons of concerned departments visited the Nanchang "1 August uprising" memorial hall and other museums.

#### JINAN PLA LEADER ATTENDS VETERAN CADRE FORUM

SK300511 Jinan Shandong Provincial Service in Mandarin 2300 GMT 29 Jun 81

[Excerpts] Prior to 1 July, the Jinan PLA units held a forum of veteran cadres of over 50 years' standing to recall the party's glorious history and fine traditions, discuss the excellent situation since the 3d Plenary Session of the 11th CCP Central Committee and study ways to give full scope to the role of veteran party members and cadres so as to do a better job in building the party. Attending the forum were 35 veteran party members.

Rao Shoukun, commander of the Jinan PLA units, addressed the forum. He encouraged all participants to take Comrade Zhou Enlai as an example, not to fear that they are too old to learn and to remold their ideology and be models of the party members and cadres.

#### SHANGHAI RADIO ON SUPPORT FOR CCP COMMUNIQUE

OW300502 Shanghai City Service in Mandarin 2300 GMT 29 Jun 81

[Station report: "People in Shanghai Warmly Support the Communique of the 6th Plenary Session of the 11th CCP Central Committee"--portions recorded]

[Excerpts] The broad masses of cadres, workers, peasants, PLA commanders and fighters, intellectuals and patriotic personages in Shanghai crowded excitedly around radio and television sets the evening of 29 June to hear the broadcast and view the telecast reporting the communique of the 6th Plenary Session of the 11th CCP Central Committee. They pledged to respond to the call of the sixth plenary session and to raise aloft the banner of Marxism-Leninism-Mao Zedong Thought, rally more closely around the CCP Central Committee and carry forward the spirit of the foolish old man who removed the mountain and built our country into a modern and powerful socialist country with a high degree of democracy and civilization.

Many units have called discussion meetings in the past several days to talk about the plenary session. The participants said: This meeting is another meeting of great significance following the 3d Plenary Session of the 11th CCP Central Committee; it is a meeting for summing up experiences and closing ranks to press forward.

(Chen Yitao), deputy secretary of the Jingan District CCP Committee and district chief, said over the telephone: [begin recording] "Some comrades of our Jingan District CCP Committee heard the news over the radio and were delighted about the convening of the sixth plenary session. As pointed out by the communique, it was a meeting for summing up experiences and closing ranks to press forward. This meeting made decisions on important events since the founding of the PRC and decisions to guide us in socialist construction. We were particularly happy about the election and reelection of leading comrades of the CCP Central Committee with Comrade Hu Yaobang as chairman. We saw the telecast proceedings and we applauded." [end recording]

(Sun Dingan), secretary of the Shanghai machine tool plant party committee, said: The sixth plenary session realistically evaluated the historical role played by Comrade Mao Zedong, the great leader and teacher, in the Chinese revolution and fully elaborated the great significance of Mao Zedong Thought as the guiding ideology of our party. The meeting fully expressed the aspirations of hundreds of millions of Chinese people. Chairman Mao inspected our plant in 1957, he continued. At that time he encouraged us to take the road of developing a Chinese grinding machine industry.



Under the leadership of the party and Chairman Mao, our plant developed 363 varieties of machine tools and our record in 1980 was better than ever. Facts have proved that guided by Marxism-Leninism-Mao Zedong Thought we can march from victory to victory.

Yan Dongsheng, vice president of the Chinese Academy of Sciences and director of the silicate chemistry technology institute of the Chinese Academy of Sciences in Shanghai; and his wife (Zeng Biyou), head of the chemistry department of Jiaotong University, listened together to the broadcast about the plenary session. Comrade Yan Dongsheng said: [begin recording] "We often said that with the CCP we have new China. We can also say without exaggeration that only the CCP has the strength and confidence to sum up experiences and lessons in our leading work and to continue to lead the Chinese people to build China into a modern and powerful socialist country. As a scientist, I am delighted and inspired to have heard the communique of the sixth plenary session and I also realize the heavy responsibility in our work. We must do our bounden share in socialist modernization and construction under the leadership of the CCP Central Committee. [end recording]

Comrades and fighters of PLA units stationed in Shanghai also heard the broadcast and viewed the telecast in barracks, on board naval vessels and at airfields. They pledged to support the communique of the sixth plenary session. Han Decai, commander of an air force unit and noted combat hero, said: Comrade Hu Yaobang is in the prime of his life and has rich leadership experience, and Comrade Deng Xiaoping is a revolutionary of the older generation of noble character and high prestige. We resolutely support Hu Yaobang as chairman of the CCP Central Committee and Deng Xiaoping as chairman of the Military Commission of the CCP Central Committee.

#### SHANGHAI COMMENTARY PRAISES CCP LEADERSHIP

OW300613 Shanghai City Service in Mandarin 2300 GMT 29 Jun 81

[Station Commentary: "The Red Star Shines Over the Chinese Nation"]

[Text] The CCP has traversed the glorious fighting course that spanned 60 years. In pursuing the cause of liberation and construction in the past 60 years, the Chinese people have come to grips with this truth: The CCP is like a glistening Red star that shines over the Chinese nation, and without the CCP and Mao Zedong Thought, there would be no socialist new China. The Chinese people found the CCP leadership by paying the price in terms of fresh blood and lives and going along a tortuous road.

After the defeat in the opium war in the 1840's, progressive Chinese endeavored to emulate the West. But in the course of several struggles, it was found that those bourgeois ideas failed to work in China. It was not until the birth of the CCP 80 years later that the hope of resurgence of China glistened and the Chinese people found the correct guide.

Our party was able to lead the Chinese people in winning victories in revolution and construction, because it was a party that adopted Marxism-Leninism-Mao Zedong Thought as its guiding ideology. Comrade Mao Zedong made magnificent contributions to our revolution and construction by integrating the fundamental theory of Marxism-Leninism with the realities of the Chinese revolution to bring victories.

Over the past 60 years, the party has led the people of all nationalities throughout the country to overthrow the rule of imperialism, feudalism and bureaucrat capitalism in China brought about the most profound social changes in the history of mankind in the world's most populous country, established a brand new socialist system and carried out economic construction in a planned manner.

Practice has demonstrated that our party will win victories in all undertakings by upholding Marxism-Leninism-Mao Zedong Thought. Today we are undertaking the great cause of advancing the four modernizations.

To win victories in this great cause, we must uphold the party leadership and the guidance of Marxism-Leninism-Mao Zedong Thought as before. We cannot negate the party's correct leadership simply because it had some mistakes earlier; nor can we deny the guiding role of Mao Zedong Thought because Comrade Mao Zedong made mistakes in his later years.

Since the downfall of the gang of four, especially since the 3d Plenary Session of the 11th CCP Central Committee, the party Central Committee has devoted itself to further strengthening and improving the party leadership thus ushering in a new era of upholding and developing Mao Zedong Thought. We are convinced that as long as we firmly adopt Mao Zedong Thought as the guiding ideology of our party and our state, unswervingly uphold the party leadership and close ranks with the broad masses of the people, we will be certain to win magnificent victories in advancing socialist modernization as we did in our democratic and socialist revolution.

The Red star will shine over the Chinese nation forever!

#### BRIEFS

**ANHUI ANTIDROUGHT MEETING**--The Anhui Provincial CCP Committee's Standing Committee on 23 June held a special meeting to discuss the current antidrought struggle. Gu Zhuoxin, second secretary of the provincial CCP Committee, presided over the meeting which heard a report on the present drought situation by a leading comrade of the provincial command headquarters for combating floods and drought. It was noted that over 15 million mu of crops in the province were still plagued by drought as of 20 June. The meeting called on party and government organs at all levels to regard the antidrought struggle as an overriding task, and to protect early rice and seedlings of intermediate and late rice, to look for water resources, to strengthen ideological and political work and to oppose empty talk and formalism. [Hefei Anhui Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 24 Jun 81 OW]

**ANHUI ENERGY SHORTAGE**--Despite accelerating development of energy sources, Anhui still faces a shortage of energy. For example, so far this year coal falls short by 1.5 million dun, electricity by 800 million kWh and fuel oil by 200,000 dun. [Hefei Anhui Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 23 Jun 81 OW]

**FUJIAN CHEMICAL FERTILIZERS**--Fujian's chemical fertilizer industry has overfulfilled its half yearly production quota. As of 15 June, 19 synthetic ammonia plants and 13 phosphate fertilizer plants in the province had all met their first half yearly production targets. [Fuzhou Fujian Provincial Service in Mandarin 1120 GMT 23 Jun 81 OW]

WU KEHUA ADDRESSES PLA RALLY IN GUANGZHOU

HK291440 Guangzhou Guangdong Provincial Service in Mandarin 1000 GMT 29 Jun 81

[Text] On the morning of 29 June, some 1,000 commanders and fighters of the army, navy and air force stationed in the Guangzhou area held a solemn rally to warmly celebrate the 60th anniversary of the founding of the great, glorious and correct CCP. Wu Kehua, second secretary of the party committee of the Guangzhou PLA units and commander of the Guangzhou PLA units, presided over the rally and spoke. Comrade Deng Yifan, Standing Committee member of the party committee of the Guangzhou PLA units and deputy political commissar of the Guangzhou PLA units, made a report.

Present at the rally were Ou Zhifu, Liu Changyi, (Zhu Yuehua), Jiang Lindong, Yang Shugen, Shan Yinzhang, Zhan Caifang, Yan Deming, Chen Haihan, Xiao Yuanli, Yan Fusheng, Zhuang Tian, Lai Chunfeng, (Chen De), Wang Hai, (Zhu Ying), Chen Jide, Xia Pingxi, Xu Fangchun, (Zhao Likuan), Gao Shirong, (Yan Yi), Hao Shengwang, Ji Gang and (Xiao Dequan), responsible comrades of the Guangzhou PLA units, the leadership organ of the Guangzhou PLA units, the Guangzhou air force, the Guangzhou naval base, the Guangdong-Military District and the engineering corps of Guangzhou PLA units.

Comrade Wu Kehua first spoke at the rally. After reviewing the glorious course of our party in leading the revolution and construction over the past 60 years, he said: The history of our party over the past 60 years is the history of seeking the liberation of and working for the happiness of the people. It is the history of the triumph of brightness over darkness and the history of making great contributions to the liberation of the Chinese people and to the socialist cause.

Comrade Wu Kehua said: The reason that our party can win great victories one after another cannot be separated from the brilliant guidance of Marxism-Leninism-Mao Zedong Thought. While marking the 60th anniversary of the birth of our party, we must study very well Marxism-Leninism and Comrade Mao Zedong's works, use Marxism-Leninism-Mao Zedong Thought to guide our work, and do a good job of promoting party building and all tasks of our PLA units.

Next, Comrade Deng Yifan made a report at the rally. He emphasized in his report: We must uphold the party's four basic principles, carry forward the party's fine work style of linking theory with practice, making criticisms and self-criticisms and closely integrating with the masses, continuously strengthen party building and foster a fine party work style.

Our army is a people's army under the party's absolute leadership. We must obey party leadership, do a good job of promoting army-government and army-people unity, make the relations between the party and the masses closer, unite even more closely around the CCP Central Committee, advance with one heart and one mind along the line formulated since the 3d Plenary Session of the 11th CCP Central Committee and work hard to fulfill the difficult tasks of defending the four modernizations and building a modern revolutionary army.

HUNAN RADIO COMMENTARY ON DEALING WITH CRIMINALS

OW292136 Changsha Hunan Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 29 Jun 81

[Station commentary: "Heavily and Promptly Strike at Criminal Offenders in Accordance With the Law, Vigorously Improve Social Security in Urban and Rural Areas"]

[Text] Since the convocation of the provincial meeting on improving security in society, the various prefectures and municipalities have, under the unified leadership of the party committee, mobilized all forces and used the weapon of law to heavily and promptly punish criminals who seriously endanger social security. The various localities have implemented measures and made efforts to improve security and social order. Initial achievements have already been made in some localities within a short period of less than 1 month.



The number of criminal cases, especially grave and extraordinary criminal cases, has declined. Frightened, some criminals have surrendered to the authorities and others have voluntarily made confessions. The masses have expressed their relief that so long as we continue our efforts, we can certainly improve social security and order step by step. Our practical experience has proved that the key to fundamentally improving social security and order lies in good leadership by party committees and the mobilization of the forces of the whole party and the entire society to consolidate social security.

Party committees at various levels should place the work of improving social security on their important daily agenda and effectively strengthen organizational work and leadership. It is necessary to regularly analyze new situations and new problems in security work and map out effective measures and unified arrangements by bringing into full play the function of the political and judicial departments so that we can take a firm and effective hold and achieve progress in the security work.

One of the major causes of rampant criminals activities in some localities is that they have failed to heavily and promptly strike, or even have not struck at all, at criminal offenders. As a result, some criminals become absolutely lawless. The comrades of our whole party, especially the comrades of political and judicial departments, should fully understand the harm done by criminals. It is necessary to fully use the power of the organ of dictatorship and the weapon of law to heavily and promptly punish active criminals who commit flagrant and serious crimes. We should correct as soon as possible the abnormal situation in which the bad people hurt good people and good people are afraid of bad people. We should mete out heavy penalties for criminal offenses such as homicide, robbery, rape, arson, explosion with criminal intention, major theft, hooliganism and openly insulting women--crimes that seriously endanger social security and incur great popular indignation.

The public security organs should step up the efforts to investigate and solve criminal cases so that all criminals can be punished in accordance with law. For those criminals who have already been arrested, the public security and judicial departments should conduct interrogation, prosecution and trial on the criminals within the legal time limit, or the sooner the better. In striking at and handling criminals, it is necessary to pay attention to social effects. A public trial should be held whenever necessary so as to publicize the legal system, uphold justice, punish crimes and encourage the masses in the struggle against criminals. For escaped convicts and recidivists under reform through labor or reeducation through labor, heavy or heavier punishment should be meted out in accordance with the NPC Standing Committee decisions on handling escapees and recidivists under reform through labor or reeducation. Some of them should be deprived of their household registration in cities and sent to undergo reform in places where they cannot easily commit further crime, thereby separating them from the environment prone to crimes.

The security work is a complex task. The public security and judicial departments and the legal system alone cannot fundamentally solve the problems in social security. It is necessary to organize, under the leadership of party committees at various levels, the forces in society and solve the problems comprehensively by adopting political, economic, legal and legal means. Each factory, office, school, neighborhood and enterprise must conscientiously conduct education on the legal system with each unit so as to do a good job in preventing crime and improving public order work.

At present, it is necessary to pay particular attention to doing a good job in reeducating and reforming young people and teenagers. It is also necessary to carry out education on: upholding the four fundamental principles among cadres and the masses in a deep-going way; the socialist legal system; and morality with the "five stresses" and "four beauties" as the main contents. In addition, it is necessary to strengthen ideological and political work in all fields, improve social custom, foster civilized style of work, observe social ethics and actively struggle against criminal activities so as to create a new situation in which the whole party and entire society safeguard social security, thereby bringing about a fundamental change for the better in social security.

GUIZHOU HANDLES OLD UNDERGROUND PARTY ISSUE

HK250546 Beijing RENMIN RIBAO in Chinese 21 Jun 81 p 2

[News report: "Guizhou Provincial CCP Committee Demands That Organization Departments Satisfactorily Handle Problems Left Over From History, Firmly Implement the Policy Toward the Underground Party and Undertake Joint Efforts To Build Guizhou"]

[Text] On the eve of the 60th anniversary of the founding of the CCP, the Guizhou Provincial CCP Committee has demanded that the departments concerned strengthen leadership, further grasp implementation of the policy on the underground party in Guizhou, and satisfactorily solve this problem left over from history, in order to restore the original features of the underground party and fully mobilize positive factors to undertake joint efforts to build Guizhou.

There was an underground party organization in Guizhou from January 1934, when party members engaged in revolutionary activities in Bijie, Anshun, Guiyang, Cunyi and elsewhere. When the Red Army's Long March reached Cunyi in January 1935, Comrade Li Weihsan personally spoke on behalf of the Central Committee and also conveyed the Central Committee's instructions approving the formation of the Guizhou Provincial CCP Committee consisting of Comrades Lin Qing, Deng Zhige and Qin Tianzhen, with Comrade Lin Qing as secretary. When the Red Army withdrew from Cunyi at the beginning of 1935, they also organized a north Guizhou guerrilla force, which launched armed guerrilla activities and waged anti-Chiang struggle in Cunyi, Meitan, Suiyang and elsewhere.

Under Kuomintang white terror, the Guizhou underground party and the guerrilla forces under its leadership conducted propaganda among and organized the masses and united people of all nationalities in Guizhou to wage anti-Chiang armed struggle. This struggle was fought amid extreme hardships and difficulties. Comrade Lin Qing, the responsible person of the underground party, was sacrificed as a martyr after being arrested by the Kuomintang reactionaries. The underground party and the guerrillas launched an anti-Chiang armed struggle in Guizhou. This played a positive role in coordinating with the anti-Japanese struggle in the liberated areas and with the later war of liberation. On the eve of Guizhou's liberation, they organized the masses to protect factories, bridges and warehouses and maintain communications and transport, to greet the province's liberation. After the liberation of Guizhou, they actively took part in the work of taking over control, under the leadership of the provincial CCP Committee. They also did a lot of work and played an important party in the struggle to eliminate bandits and oppose tyrants.

However, many comrades of the underground party were handled in an erroneous way in various political movements after liberation, because the conditions of the underground party were not known and people lacked correct understanding. In particular, during the "Great Cultural Revolution," due to the perverse actions of Lin Biao and the "gang of four" and the influence of the ultraleftist line, the underground party was slandered as an organization which landlords, local bandits and special agents had joined. Many comrades of the underground party had all kinds of groundless charges pressed on them, and there were many miscarriages of justice. Some comrades underwent screening for a long time and suffered attacks and persecution, while their relatives and children were also involved.

After the "gang of four" had been smashed, the Guizhou Provincial CCP Committee attached importance to implementing the policy on the underground party. In January 1979 the committee restored the reputation of some underground party members who had still not been cleared. In October of the same year, the provincial CCP Committee approved and circulated its Organization Department's "report on further implementing the policy on certain comrades of the Guizhou underground party and guerrilla force." The provincial CCP Committee again affirmed the historic merits of the underground party and demanded that the party committees at all levels organize forces as quickly as possible, act according to the central authorities' relevant regulations and the opinions of the provincial CCP Committee's Organization Department, and seriously and responsibly get a good grasp of implementing the policy on certain comrades of the underground party.

For various reasons, however, the problems affecting quite a number of comrades have still not been solved. These comrades have earnestly demanded that the departments concerned implement the policy on them as quickly as possible so that they can lay down their burdens, go into battle with light packs, and play their proper part in building the four modernizations.

Properly implementing the policy on the underground party is beneficial for strengthening the unity of the party and of the people of all nationalities in Guizhou, for mobilizing the enthusiasm of the cadres and masses, and for speeding up the modernization drive in Guizhou. In view of this, the provincial CCP Committee recently again urged its Organization Department to further grasp the work of implementing the policy on the underground party. The committee demanded that all areas, departments and units concerned organize forces to investigate and study, get a clear idea of the situation, distinguish between right and wrong, reach correct conclusions, and do this work in a thoroughly satisfactory way.

#### GUIZHOU PEOPLE'S CONGRESS COMMITTEE MEETING OPENS

HK280737 Guiyang Guizhou Provincial Service in Mandarin 2315 GMT 27 Jun 81

[Summary] The 10th meeting of the 5th Guizhou Provincial People's Congress Standing Committee was convened on 27 June. The agenda of the meeting is to study relevant central documents, convey the spirit of the 19th meeting of the 5th NPC Standing Committee, and listen to reports given by the provincial public security department, Higher People's Court and People's Procuratorate on the state of law and order in the province.

Standing Committee Vice Chairmen Wu Su and Dai Xiaodong presided at the 27 June meeting. Vice Chairman Ye Gulin conveyed the spirit of the 19th meeting of the 5th NPC Standing Committee. (Zhang Youru), deputy director of the provincial public security department; Sheng Beiguang, chief provincial procurator; and (Wu Kailong), vice president of the provincial Higher People's Court, made reports on law and order. Also present were Standing Committee Vice Chairmen Zhang Liang, Luo Dengyi, Long Xianzhao, Zeng Xian, Geng Wanqing, Hou Guoxiang and Meng Ziming.

#### SICHUAN TO HOLD 1 JULY PARTY ANNIVERSARY RALLY

HK270106 Chengdu Sichuan Provincial Service in Mandarin 2300 GMT 26 Jun 81

[Text] At 1500 on 1 July, the Sichuan Provincial and Chengdu Municipal CCP Committees and the Chengdu PLA units CCP Committee will jointly hold a grand rally in Chengdu to celebrate the 60th anniversary of the founding of the CCP. In the first part of the rally, the participants will listen to a live broadcast of the rally to be held by the central authorities, and in the second part, responsible comrades of the provincial CCP Committee will speak on behalf of the committee. The Sichuan Provincial People's Broadcasting Station will relay the proceedings at the rally beginning at 1445, using the No 1 channel frequencies. The provincial broadcasting bureau demands that all municipal people's broadcasting stations and county radio stations relay the broadcast. The counties, districts, communes, organs, schools, neighborhoods, factories, mines and other enterprises should organize the masses to listen to the broadcast.

#### SICHUAN ISSUES URGENT FINANCIAL WORK INSTRUCTIONS

HK270207 Chengdu Sichuan Provincial Service in Mandarin 2300 GMT 26 Jun 81

[Text] The Sichuan Provincial CCP Committee and people's government recently issued urgent instructions on increasing output and revenue and economizing expenditure. The instructions demanded that the whole party get mobilized, strengthen leadership, take urgent steps, exert maximum efforts to promote industrial and agricultural production, vigorously grasp the work of increasing output and revenue and economizing expenditure, ensure the fulfillment of the financial revenue and expenditure plans and achieve a balanced budget this year.



This year the party committees and government at all levels have seriously implemented the spirit of the central work conference and persistently implemented the important guiding principle of achieving further economic readjustment and political stability. The general situation in the province is good. However, there has still been no fundamental change in the serious imbalance in the national economy. We are also facing many difficulties in further readjusting the economy. There are outstanding problems in financial work and in the extreme shortage of energy. Energy affects industrial production and is ultimately reflected in financial work.

At present the progress of revenue work is rather slow. January-May revenue was somewhat below that of the same period last year. The main reason for this was that industrial production tasks were not fulfilled very well, production costs and losses rose and there was a considerable drop in profit turned over to the state. Unless this situation is rapidly changed, it will not only affect current industrial and agricultural production, price stability and political stability in society, but will also lead to the danger of stagnation or listlessness in the national economy in the next few years.

The provincial CCP Committee and people's government have therefore issued the following urgent instructions: 1) strive to increase industrial production; 2) do everything possible to fulfill the revenue plans; 3) clean up and straighten out the various financial organizations; 4) strictly control capital construction projects; 5) do a good job in reforms that benefit readjustment.

The urgent instructions demanded the freezing of administrative establishments and strict control of the publication of new newspapers and magazines, so as to reduce the number of personnel and cut expenditures. It is necessary to strictly adhere to the small motor vehicle establishments of all levels and all units in accordance with the State Council's regulations and in connection with the actual situation in the province. Units whose motor vehicles exceed their establishment must pay compensation.

#### SICHUAN RIBAO Commentator

HK270257 Chengdu Sichuan Provincial Service in Mandarin 2300 GMT 26 Jun 81

[Report on 27 June SICHUAN RIBAO commentator's article: "The Whole Party Must Attach Importance To Increasing Revenue and Economizing Expenditures and Ensure a Balanced Budget"]

[Excerpts] The provincial CCP Committee and people's government have issued urgent instructions on increasing production and revenue and economizing expenditure. These are extremely important instructions. The party committees and people's government at all levels must implement them with resolution and speed.

This year the general situation in Sichuan is good. However the serious imbalance in the national economy has not yet been fundamentally changed. We also face many difficulties in further readjusting the economy. The financial problem is a rather prominent one. At present the progress of financial revenue lags rather far behind the progress planned. Hence, the current financial difficulties represent a major issue related to the national economy and people's livelihood and the modernization drive. The whole party must pay serious attention to this problem. Party organizations at all levels must teach party members to enhance their sense of political responsibility, set a good example and encourage the masses to struggle hard amid difficulties.

To achieve a balanced budget we must, fundamentally speaking, develop the economy. Hence the key to changing the current financial difficulties lies in seriously implementing the principle of readjusting the economy and in vigorously developing production. We must in particular promote industrial production. Industrial taxes and profits account for three-quarters of the province's financial revenue. To get out of the financial difficulties, we must first rely on vigorously developing industrial production.

We must in particular develop light industry and textiles and energy production. The commerce departments must actively support industrial production and devise ways and means to open up sales outlets for local products. Industrial enterprises must do a good job in rectification, improve management, institute economic accounting, and improve economic efficiency. They must vigorously promote economic responsibility systems. While working hard to increase production, it is necessary to calculate things with care and practice strict economy.

Changing the province's current difficult situation in financial work and ensuring a balanced budget represent the common duty of all areas, departments and units. So long as we boost our revolutionary drive and seriously implement the relevant instructions of the Central Committee and State Council and of the provincial CCP Committee and people's government, the current financial difficulties can be changed and a balanced budget can certainly be attained.

#### SICHUAN PLANNED PARENTHOOD GATHERING OPENS

HK270259 Chengdu Sichuan Provincial Service in Mandarin 2300 GMT 26 Jun 81

[Summary] The Sichuan provincial meeting of representatives of progressive units and individuals in planned parenthood work opened in Chengdu on 26 June. Sichuan has achieved continued success in planned parenthood work since the third plenary session. Last year the natural population growth rate fell below 5 percent in 8 municipalities and prefectures and 102 counties and districts directly subordinate to the provincial authorities.

The main tasks of the meeting are to further implement the Central Committee's open letter to all CCP and CYL members, sum up and exchange experiences, commend the progressives, and mobilize all sectors to develop a new situation in the province's planned parenthood work.

The opening session was attended by Xu Mengxia, Du Xinyuan, Yang Chao, He Haoju, Wei Jie, Zhang Lixing, Hu Yongchang, Qin Chuanhu, Ren Baige, Liu Yunbo (Huang Chengbo), Yang Zhong, Liu Haiquan, Qiao Zhimin and Liu Xihai, leading comrades of the provincial CCP Committee, People's Congress Standing Committee, and people's government, the Chengdu PLA units, the provincial CPPCC, and Sichuan Military District. Also present were responsible persons of the provincial demography association and the provincial planned parenthood leadership group. (Liu Xinhua), deputy director of the General Office of the State Planned Parenthood Commission, made a special trip to Sichuan to attend the gathering.

Du Xinyuan, secretary of the provincial CCP Committee, presided at the opening ceremony. Comrade He Haoju delivered the opening speech. Vice Governor Liu Haiquan then delivered a report entitled "Clearly Understand the Situation, Affirm Confidence, and Further Promote Planned Parenthood Work in the Province."

#### SICHUAN PEOPLE'S CONGRESS MEETING CONCLUDES

HK290536 Chengdu Sichuan Provincial Service in Mandarin 2300 GMT 28 Jun 81

[Summary] The 10th meeting of the 5th Sichuan Provincial People's Congress Standing Committee concluded on 28 June after 4 days in session. The meeting conveyed the spirit of the 19th meeting of the 5th NPC Standing Committee and studied its documents. The participants listened to reports of the provincial people's government on the economic situation and the state of cutting capital construction, and on imports and exports. The provincial Higher People's Court and procuratorate submitted reports on improving economic procuratorial and judicial work. The meeting discussed and decided on setting up a nationalities committee of the provincial People's Congress Standing Committee.

The meeting held: "Strengthening economic judicial work is becoming more and more important in the wake of the further readjustment of the national economy and the continuous development of the socialist modernization drive. Hence, we must further establish and put on a sound basis the economic judicial and procuratorial organs of the courts and procuratorates at all levels, extensively launch education in the socialist legal system, and enhance the concept of the socialist legal system among the cadres and masses." It is necessary to deal hard blows at criminal elements and protect socialist property and the legal economic interests of the masses.

"In accordance with Governor Lu Dadong's agreement, the meeting decided to relieve Mou Haixiu of his post as vice governor by transferring him." The meeting also approved other appointments and dismissals.

Committee Vice Chairman Liu Yunbo presided at the 28 June session. Chairman Du Xinyuan made a speech. Also present were Vice Chairmen Liu Ziyi, Tong Shaosheng, Li Zhongyi, Gu Zhibiao, Pei Changhui, Wu Jinghua and Ma Shitu.

#### XIZANG PEOPLE'S CONGRESS MEETING HELD 25-27 JUN

HK290438 Lhasa Xizang Regional Service in Mandarin 1130 GMT 26 Jun 81

[Summary] The seventh plenary meeting of the Third Xizang Regional People's Congress Standing Committee opened in Lhasa on 25 June. Present were committee Chairman Yang Dongsheng and Vice Chairmen Chen Jingbo, Hu Zonglin, Wang Yunxiang, Dege Gesang Wangdui, Ciren Lamu, Cuike Dunzhu Cairen, Shengqin Luosang Jianzan and Duojie Caidan. Present as observers were regional people's government Vice Chairmen Pagala Gelie Langjie and Li Benshan, and regional Chief Procurator Jiangcun Luobu.

Yang Dongsheng and Dege Gesang Wangdui presided at the meeting. He Zonglin made a speech conveying the spirit of the 19th meeting of the 5th NPC Standing Committee. (Han Shuang), deputy director of the regional public security department, gave a report on law and order in Xizang.

#### Meeting Closes 27 Jun

HK290444 Lhasa Xizang Regional Service in Mandarin 1130 GMT 28 Jun 81

[Summary] The seventh plenary meeting of the Third Xizang Regional People's Congress Standing Committee concluded on 27 June. The meeting conveyed the spirit of the 19th meeting of the 5th NPC Standing Committee and discussed the state of public order in Xizang and the work of county and municipal People's Congress standing committees. Chen Jingbo, vice chairman of the regional People's Congress Standing Committee, presided at the 27 June session. Chairman Yang Dongsheng also attended together with committee vice chairmen and members.

Comrade Chen Jingbo gave his views on promoting the work of county and municipal People's Congress standing committees in a speech on 26 June. He said: The first thing is to correctly understand the nature, tasks and functions of these committees. At present the committees should concentrate on the following tasks: "1) conduct propaganda and education in socialist democracy and legal system; 2) discuss and decide on the major items of political, economic, cultural, education, public health, civil affairs and nationality affairs in their counties and municipalities, and examine and approve the county and municipal economic plans and budgets; 3) supervise the work of the county and municipal people's governments, people's courts and people's procuratorates; this mainly means supervising their implementation of the state laws and decrees and the party principles and policies, and getting to know about certain major problems that the local masses urgently need solving; 4) appoint and dismiss personnel. In deciding on the appointment and dismissal of cadres, the People's Congress standing committees must act in accordance with the party regulations and with their jurisdiction in cadre management, first report the matter to the party committees for examination and approval, and then deal with it within the People's Congress Standing Committee; 5) keep in touch with the people's deputies and bring their role into play.



The people's deputies come from the people and represent them. They live among the masses and are very familiar with their views and demands. The People's Congress standing committees should maintain regular contacts with the people's deputies [words indistinct]; 6) supervise the handling of bills submitted by the people's deputies."

Chen Jingbo said: "To make a success of their work, the county and municipal People's Congress standing committees must pay attention to gaining the support of the county and municipal CCP Committee leadership. They must seek instructions from the party committees and report on their work to them. The key to doing their work well lies in gaining the attention and support of the party committee leadership."

#### BRIEFS

**YUNNAN TAIWAN SPECIAL AGENTS**--In coordination with the Lincang prefectural public security organs, the Kunming municipal public security bureau cracked a case of special agents sent by the intelligence bureau of the Ministry of National Defense of the KMT in Taiwan. Special agents (Ding Chaoji), (Qiu Huaichu) and (Qiu Kaihua) were arrested according to the law. In the summer of 1979, the intelligence organ of the KMT set up spy organizations in the border areas in the province and in Kunming. These special agents collected political and economic information in the province. [Kunming Yunnan Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 11 Jun 81 HK]

**XIZANG ASTRONOMICAL WORK CONFERENCE**--The first Xizang astronomical work conference opened in Lhasa on 7 June. Old peasants in Lhasa Municipality and Shannan, Xigaze and Nagqu Prefectures who are engaged in weather forecasts and experts of the Chinese Academy of Sciences, the Chinese Scientific and Technological Association, the Northwest Nationality College, the Nanjing Zijinshan Observatory and some fraternal provinces and municipalities, some 60 people altogether, attended the opening ceremony. Responsible comrades of the region, including Yangling Duoqi, Raidi, Xuekang Tudeng Nima, and responsible persons of units concerned also attended the opening ceremony. Regional people's government Vice Chairman Xuekang Tudeng Nima spoke. [Lhasa Xizang Regional Service in Mandarin 1130 GMT 8 Jun 81 HK]

JIAO RUOYU AT BEIJING FORUM MARKING CCP ANNIVERSARY

OW280601 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 1647 GMT 27 Jun 81

[Text] Beijing, 27 Jun (XINHUA)--The Beijing Municipal CCP Committee held a forum at the Beijing room of the Great Hall of the People this afternoon to mark the 60th anniversary of the founding of the CCP. More than 100 persons attended the forum. They were veteran Red Army soldiers and cadres who had fought countless battles and braved untold dangers to save the Chinese nation, model workers and fine party members who had worked hard and had not been upset by criticism to develop the Chinese nation, responsible persons of the democratic parties and the municipal federation of industry and commerce in Beijing, noted personages of theoretical, literary and art, health and religious circles and representatives of minority nationalities and patriotic Overseas Chinese.

In their speeches at the forum, Comrades Hou Jingru, Wen Jiasi, Li Shuangxi, Pu Jiexiu, Chen Lunfen, Zhao Yanxia, Wang Yizhi, Zhang Xuzhao, Zhong Huihan, Wu Yixiu, Cao Yu and Yang Xishun spoke glowingly about the glorious career and great achievements of our party.

Third Secretary Jia Tingsan and Secretaries Zho Pengfei, Ye Lin and Liu Daosheng of the Beijing Municipal CCP Committee attended the forum.

In his speech at the forum, Jiao Ruoyu, second secretary of the municipal party committee, stressed: It is necessary to conscientiously study Marxism-Leninism-Mao Zedong Thought, to study the party's valuable historical experiences, to raise our consciousness in implementing the party's line, to further revive and carry forward the party's fine tradition and to strengthen the unity of the party and the people.

BEIJING RIBAO ON CITY'S CONSTRUCTION PROGRESS

OW290740 Beijing XINHUA in English 0727 GMT 29 Jun 81

[Text] Beijing, 29 Jun (XINHUA)--Buildings with a total floor space of 80.68 million square meters were completed between 1949 and 1980, 3.9 times the floor space of all the buildings in 1949, Beijing DAILY reports today. The new buildings include 33.38 million square meters of housing, 2.5 times that of 1949. Apartment buildings with a total floor space of 9.58 million square meters were erected from 1977 to 1980, 1.7 times the floor space of housing completions between 1966 and 1975, the paper says. The city proper, the paper says, covered 346 square kilometers of land last year, compared with 109 square kilometers in 1949, which represents a 217 percent increase.

The paper says that many industrial areas and residential quarters have been established in Beijing's eastern and southeastern suburbs and in Shijingshan in the western suburbs. Scientific research institutes and colleges and universities are concentrated in the northwestern suburbs. In addition, Huangcun in Daxing County, Yanshan petrochemical district, Changping County's seat and Shahe have become new towns.

Beijing constructed more than six million square meters of school buildings and 1.65 million square meters of hospitals and clinics, the paper says. There are now 140 theaters and cinemas covering a total floor space of 500,000 square meters, compared with 21 theaters and 24 cinemas in 1949.

In addition, the paper says, many museums and exhibition centers, such as the museum of the Chinese revolution, the military museum of the Chinese people's revolution, the Beijing exhibition center, the agricultural exhibition center and the museum of natural history have been opened in the past 31 years.

BEIJING RIBAO ON ANTICRIME RALLY SPEECHES

HK270210 Beijing RIBAO in Chinese 21 Jun 81 p 1

[Report: "Get Mobilized and Resolutely Struggle Against Crime"]

[Text] Yesterday the Beijing Municipal CCP Committee, the Standing Committee of the Beijing Municipal People's Congress and the Beijing Municipal People's Government held a 18,000-man rally at the stadium in China's capital. They mobilized the broad masses of cadres, party members and masses of the whole city to take immediate action, to conscientiously study, propagate and implement the three resolutions and decisions in connection with laws adopted by the NPC Standing Committee, to further rectify Beijing's public security and order and to take vigorous measures to counter criminal activities in order to safeguard the people's interests, to consolidate and develop the political situation characterized by stability and unity and to ensure the smooth progress of the economic readjustment.

At the meeting, An Lin [1344 2651], Standing Committee member of the Beijing Municipal CCP Committee and the director of the municipal public security bureau first of all analyzed the situation of Beijing's public security and suggested that some measures be adopted to improve public security and order in Beijing. He said that over the past 3 years, under the direction of the party Central Committee, the masses' awareness of the socialist legal system and their political consciousness have been continuously enhanced. He also said that due to the enthusiastic support of the party Central Committee and of the government and military organs stationed in Beijing, public security in Beijing has improved. However, it has not fundamentally improved yet. There are still substantially serious problems in public security and there are many criminal cases. Moreover, serious and heinous crimes frequently occur. The more conspicuous cases are as follows: murder, robbery, rape, gang raping of women and young children, quarrels, causing injuries to others and larceny. At present, a major problem which has adversely affected Beijing's public security is that the escapees from labor reform and labor education units and those released after serving a sentence and after undergoing labor reform are committing crimes again. They have become completely lawless and have committed many major crimes. Most of the leaders and key members of criminal gangs and most of those who harbor criminals, looters and contraband goods are escapees and repeat offenders among labor reform, labor education and forced labor criminals. The sabotage activities of these criminals have severely jeopardized Beijing's public security, disrupted the masses' work, study and daily life, and hindered the smooth progress of the four modernizations. The broad masses of people are very much dissatisfied with this situation.

Comrade An Lin pointed out that Beijing's present public security and order are not good. This has profound social causes, the major one being the 10-year-old calamity. Lin Biao and the "gang of four" confused people's minds and ruined the general mood of society and the party's work style. Moreover, they were responsible for the accumulation of a large number of social contradictions. Furthermore, since our country's implementation of the open-door policy, there has been serious contamination by the Western bourgeois ideology and lifestyle. In addition, our political, legal and public security organs have neither effectively cracked down on these criminals nor rapidly and severely punished them.



First of all, we must penetratingly propagate the "decisions on handling escapees or repeat offenders among labor reform and labor education criminals", in Beijing. We must carry out education on the legal system among the masses so that everyone will have a correct understanding of the policy and ideology of the "decisions". This will enhance people's consciousness in observing discipline and abiding by the law, will foster their sense of responsibility as masters of the country and will encourage them to expose the evil people and evil deeds and to resolutely struggle against various criminal acts. The political, legal and public security departments must support the masses and create a situation in which the evil people are afraid of the good ones and the masses and in which the small number of criminals who refuse to mend their ways despite repeated admonition are hated by all people. Second, the political, legal and public security organs should use the "decisions" as a weapon and launch a political offensive against these criminals. They must read and explain the "decisions" to those released after serving a sentence, those released from labor reform and labor education, juvenile delinquents and other criminals, and help them carry out criticism and self-criticism so that they will not commit crimes again. They should also read and explain the "decisions" to criminals in custody and make them reveal and confess their crimes, admit their guilt, accept punishment and undergo reform. With regard to the escaping labor reform and labor education criminals, we must ask their relatives to give them advice and urge them to surrender themselves as soon as possible. Those who return before 10 July will be dealt with more leniently. Third, on the basis of propagating and implementing the "decisions" and launching a political offensive, the public security, the procuratorial and legal organs should work together closely under the unified leadership of the municipal CCP Committee and party committee at various levels, severely, rapidly and accurately punish a number of heinous criminals in accordance with the law and within a certain period of time, and resolutely suppress the arrogance of these criminals. The main target of our attack should be the handful of criminals who have committed homicide, robbery, rape, arson, explosion and other crimes which severely jeopardize public security. After 10 July, the escapees and repeat offenders among labor reform and labor education criminals will be more severely punished according to the law and according to the "decisions". We will cancel their city residence permits and never allow them to return to Beijing again.

In his speech at the rally, Jiao Ruoyu, second secretary of the municipal CCP Committee and mayor of Beijing, pointed out that the three resolutions and decisions in connection with the laws adopted by the 19th session of the NPC Standing Committee are important measures for strengthening the socialist legal system. They are completely in keeping with the masses' interests and demands. We must take advantage of this opportunity to unfold extensive propaganda on these three laws and on education in the city in order to make them known to every household, to mobilize all positive factors, to turn negative factors into positive factors to the greatest possible extent and improve Beijing's public security.

Comrade Jiao Ruoyu set forth three demands for improving public security in the city:

- 1) The party should firmly grasp public security work through concerted efforts. The current public security problems are a comprehensive reflection of various social contradictions. Thus, they cannot be overcome by the political, legal and public security departments themselves. Party committee at various levels should have a good understanding that the improvement of public security is an important task to strengthen Beijing politically and that the top priority is to implement the four directives regarding work policies in Beijing City issued by the Secretariat of the party Central Committee. Under the unified leadership of the party Central Committee, we must organize the departments concerned to improve our work in the areas of politics, ideology, economy, education and culture and must make concerted efforts. To this end, the most urgent task is to do a good job in the ideological work of the staff and workers, in the construction of socialist spiritual culture and in improving social morality.

Moreover, all units must regard public security work as an important part of administrative management and enterprise management, strengthen production safety and the management system and implement the responsibility system of "factories, mines and enterprises being responsible for their staff and workers, schools being responsible for their students, neighborhoods being responsible for the social youths, and parents being responsible for their children." We must regularly and earnestly curb crimes through concerted efforts in the coming 3 to 5 years so that Beijing will genuinely set a good example for the whole country. 2) The political, legal and public security organs must seriously implement the policy of punishing the criminals severely and rapidly in accordance with the law, must resolutely crack down on the criminals who have severely jeopardized social security and must give full play to the power of the people's democratic dictatorship. 3) We must extensively mobilize the masses to maintain public order. All units and districts should further strengthen the mass organizations for ensuring public security and mediating disputes so that every neighborhood, every school, every neighborhood committee, every workshop, every shop and every team and group, particularly every organ or every large compound where the army and the residents live together, will consciously propagate the legal system, safeguard public order and vigorously struggle against criminals. We must learn from the advanced experiences of the Wei Keng and the Guo Zijian neighborhood committees and earnestly carry out mass public security work.

Jia Tingshan, the third secretary of the municipal CCP Committee, chairman of the municipal People's Congress Standing Committee presided over the rally. Leading comrades of the municipal CCP Committee, municipal People's Congress Standing Committee and the municipal government who attended the rally included: Ye Lin, Feng Jiping, Bai Jiefu, Ye Zilong, Wu Lie, Fan Jin, Ma Yaoji, Wang Feiran, Yang Chunmao, Hou Jingru, Pu Jiexiu, An Chaojin, Ye Gongshao, Lei Jieqiong and Lu Yu.

#### HEBEI RIBAO COMMENTATOR ON PARTY POLICIES

HK280557 Shijiazhuang HEBEI RIBAO in Chinese 16 Jun 81 p 1

[Commentator's article: "Take a Serious Attitude Toward Party Policies--Second Comment on 'The New Period Requires Strengthening Party Leadership'"]

[Text] Party leadership primarily means the party's leadership over the line and the general and specific policies. During the new period of realizing the four modernizations, laying down and carrying out the correct line and the general and specific policies remains a question of primary importance in strengthening party leadership. Since the 3d plenary session of the 11th party Central Committee, the Central Committee, focusing its attention on the completely new historical task of realizing Chinese-style modernizations, and proceeding from the conditions in China, has laid down the political line for the new period. This line deeply reflects the necessity of the development of Chinese history, expresses the common wish of the 1 billion Chinese people and enjoys nationwide support. The CCP Central Committee's line and general and specific policies are correct. Conscientiously carrying out the party's line and general and specific policies has become the key link in strengthening party leadership. Practice in our province has fully proved that work is carried out actively wherever resolute measures have been adopted, the party's general and specific policies have been seriously implemented and party leadership has been realistically strengthened, and that work is carried out passively wherever the leaders are slow in discovering problems and taking action to solve them, implementation of the party's line and general and specific policies is hindered and party leadership is weakened. Gratifying progress has again been made in recent years in Baoding Prefecture, which was seriously damaged during the decade of catastrophe and which was once known throughout the country for its chaotic situation. This is the outcome of seriously implementing the party's policies and strengthening party leadership.

Some relatively backward counties, communes and production teams have quickly put an end to their backwardness after strengthening party leadership, seriously carrying out the party's policies and adopting various forms of production responsibility systems. On the other hand, some localities and units which have excellent conditions make progress slowly because they do not implement the party's policies well. We should sum up experience and learn lessons from these clear facts and enhance our consciousness of carrying out the party's line and general and specific policies.

"Cadres are a decisive factor, once the political line is determined." In a locality or unit, the attitude of the leading group and the principal leading cadres in particular toward the party's line, and their ability to implement the party's line and general and specific policies are a really decisive factor. As seen from the situation in our province, almost all leaders give wholehearted support to the party's line, and the party members and cadres on all fronts are working conscientiously for the party and people. Many of them take solid action to contribute toward socialist construction. They have won the party's and people's respect. However, a few comrades do not take a firm and clear-cut stand and in handling the major issues of principle regarding implementation of the party's line and general and specific policies, some of them work passively, others just take what they need, and still others feign compliance while acting in opposition. This is the most unhealthy tendency at present. The very purpose of strengthening party leadership at present is to rectify this unhealthy tendency and help the party members and cadres to adopt a correct attitude toward the implementation of the party's line and general and specific policies.

Some comrades in our party have not yet freed themselves from "leftist" pernicious influence because they have not seriously studied the Central Committee's instructions, have not conscientiously looked into the conditions at the lower levels and lack the spirit of making self-criticism. They still take "left" as correct, and regard correct things as "rightist." They consciously or unconsciously use the "leftist" yardstick to measure the party's policies, judge everything by "leftist" standards, and apply the "leftist" criterion in determining whether a thing is right or wrong. The line of the party Central Committee is correct, but they regard it as "rightist" and a "deviation." They cannot distinguish between sham socialism advocated by Lin Biao and the "gang of four" and scientific socialism which we uphold. They confuse the adoption of various forms of production responsibility systems in the countryside with splitting up the collectives. They confuse distribution according to work with widening of differences. They confuse allowing some people to become well-off before others through hard work with polarization of society. They confuse the appropriate development of privately-owned industrial and commercial enterprises with the practice of capitalism. They are reluctant to think about, to see and to follow the party's line and general and specific policies, but they are bound to abide by them. So they adopt a passive attitude, which finds expression as follows: 1) They carry out their work perfunctorily as a routine practice. When a document is sent from the higher level, they just transmit it to the lower levels and do not care whether it is carried out there. 2) They shy away from matters of right and wrong and skirt around contradictions. They put on new shoes, go by the main highway and avoid getting their feet muddy. 3) They hold on to their posts without doing any work but just find faults with others, grumble and talk nonsense. Their passive attitude is an important reason why work cannot be pushed forward at present. After going through a course of eliminating chaos and restoring order, other comrades have gained some understanding about the "leftist" stuff of the past, but they still find the present methods of work unacceptable. They do not thoroughly understand the party's line and general and specific policies. When handling problems, they are full of worries and always feel that they have not fully grasped the essence of the party's line and general and specific policies, so that they are indecisive and fear taking responsibility.



For this reason, they also adopt the attitude of doing their work perfunctorily as a routine practice, following the general trend, shying away from problems and looking on with a critical eye. Of course, judging by the present situation, the majority of those who adopt a passive attitude have problems of understanding. Yet, we cannot but point out with deep regret that this passive attitude has seriously harmed the party's cause and the people's interests. Two and a half years have elapsed since the 3d plenary session of the 11th party Central Committee, and they still cannot keep pace with the current situation ideologically. They should find a way to straighten out their thinking. We advise these comrades to restudy Comrade Mao Zedong's scientific thesis that "we must have faith in the masses and we must have faith in the party. These are two cardinal principles. If we doubt these principles, we shall accomplish nothing." They should have faith in the party and the masses instead of trusting only themselves. In this way, they can quickly wipe out "leftist" pernicious influence and correct their attitude toward the party's line and general and specific policies.

Another situation at present deserves our close attention. A few comrades have not earnestly learned the serious lesson of taking passages from Chairman Mao's quotations to fight each other" as during the "Great Cultural Revolution." They follow the same disastrous road in carrying out the party's line and general and specific policies during the new period. The party's line and general and specific policies should be taken as a whole. Some comrades do not look at them comprehensively but just take a point from them and exaggerate it to meet their needs. For example, some leading comrades do not understand that the essence of the party's line is to bring into play the superiority of the socialist system, to further emancipate the productive force and to build socialist material and spiritual civilization. Instead, they just quote from party documents a few sentences that meet their needs and use them to bind the masses hand and foot. As a result, their work always remains passive. For another example, when adopting a production responsibility system, some rural production team leaders pay one-sided attention to their personal interests instead of taking the actual conditions of their teams into consideration. When their families have many members but are short of able-bodied workers, they advocate the system of assigning land according to the number of family members. But, when their families have many able-bodied workers, they advocate the system of assigning land according to the number of workers. How can the party's line and general and specific policies be implemented correctly without changing this extremely undesirable style of work? And how can these leaders win all-out support from the masses? These comrades must restudy our party's principles of "wholeheartedly serving the people" and "doing everything in the people's interests" and thoroughly break with extreme individualism and the small-group mentality. Only by acting in this way can they think and work together with the party and people and become models in implementing the party's line and general and specific policies.

Some people play double-faced tactics toward the party, feign compliance while acting in opposition, and adopt conspiratorial means against the party. They even go to the extent of secretly forming cliques to oppose the party. Their words and deeds go against the party's organizational principle and party discipline. These people basically should not be trusted with the task of carrying out the party's line and general and specific policies. They should be patiently educated through persuasion. However, if they refuse to repent after repeated education, they must be punished according to party discipline. In some cases, they must be dismissed from their posts so that implementation of the party's line and general and specific policies will not be hindered by them. We oppose excessively fiery inner-party struggle and unprincipled disputes inside the party. At the same time, we also oppose forfeiting principles to reconcile differences. Punishing these conspirators according to principles is geared to the needs of implementing the party's line and strengthening party leadership. As Comrade Mao Zedong pointed out: various factions exist in the party, seriously hindering implementation of the party's correct line. Working passively, taking what one needs, and feigning compliance while acting in opposition reflect bourgeois and petty-bourgeois ideas in the party.

Party organizations at all levels should further improve inner-party life, seriously carry out criticism and self-criticism and help the party members who are not well developed mentally to overcome selfishness, serve the interests of the masses, enhance their party spirit and get rid of factionalism. Party members should also be educated in the party's line and general and specific policies so that they will understand deeply that all deeds of a revolutionary political party aim at carrying out its policies, no matter whether these policies are correct or erroneous and no matter whether the policies are carried out consciously or blindly. Once the party members have improved their understanding of the party's line and policies, there will be a reliable guarantee for strengthening party leadership.

#### HEBEI ISSUES ANTIDROUGHT, ANTIFLOOD CIRCULAR

HK270312 Shijizhuang Hebei Provincial Service in Mandarin 0430 GMT 18 Jun 81

[Text] The Hebei Provincial CCP Committee and the Hebei Provincial People's Government issued an urgent circular yesterday on combating drought, guarding against floods and ensuring a full crop in summer sowing. The circular said: Since the beginning of June, it has rained little in our province and the drought situation has become more and more serious. The summer solstice is approaching, and this is the crucial moment for summer sowing. Doing well in combating drought and in sowing has a bearing on this year's autumn harvest and on the province's overall economic situation. All localities must regard combating drought and crash sowing as the central task of rural work, urgently get mobilized and do everything possible to cultivate the fields. In the cultivated fields, it is necessary to ensure a full crop and healthy seedlings and also to guard against possible flooding in the endeavor to reap a relatively good harvest this autumn. The circular demands:

1. We must firmly grasp the opportunity to do a rush job of sowing. We have finished only 30 percent of our farmwork when the seedlings appear, and we can only reap a harvest after we sow. All localities must mobilize the masses to do a rush job of sowing. We must cultivate more and early. In localities where the drought situation is less serious or the water conservancy conditions are better, we must ensure that seeds are sown in a timely manner as well as sufficiently and completely, and improve the quality of sowing to gain a bumper autumn harvest. In localities where the drought situation is serious but the water conservancy conditions are favorable, we must fully tap the potential of water sources, expand the irrigated areas and strive to sow more. In localities where the water conservancy conditions are poor, we must use all means of transport and manpower to transport water to combat drought and to crash-sow. All localities must ensure that each person has at least 1 mu of key fields so that a better autumn harvest can be reaped. In accordance with the agricultural season, we must take such measures as are suitable to local conditions to readjust the arrangements for crops and expand the areas sown with drought-resistant crops. We must step up forcing and cultivating seedlings of spring maize so that we can transplant them after rainfall.

2. We must do well in grasping combating drought and in protecting and maintaining proper seedling growth so as to ensure a full crop and healthy seedlings. We must inspect and replant the sown seedlings of crops in a timely manner. We must do well in field management in the areas of irrigation, additional manuring, mid-season plowing and in eliminating insect pests. While improving and perfecting the production responsibility systems, we must actively popularize effective scientific and technological achievements. In accordance with the conditions of different crops and varying seedling growth, we must work out the measures for management of each plot.

3. We must make good preparations for sowing seeds of late fall crops. When we miss the agricultural season in summer, we must take such measures as are suitable to local conditions to cultivate late fall crops, such as maize, millet, beans and buckwheat, the growing period of which is short.

We must also cultivate fall vegetables, such as potatoes, radishes, stolon and cabbage, and oil-bearing crops, such as rape and sunflower. If we cannot cultivate grain and vegetables, we can sow (?green manure) and so on. We must step up preparing the seeds of late fall crops and promote cooperation between communes, between brigades and between households. In accordance with the provincial government's circular of 15 June, agricultural, grain and commercial departments at all levels must immediately investigate the situation and do well in grasping purchase and redistribution of seeds.

4. Flooding may occur after a long drought. While combating drought, we must make good preparations against floods. The flood season is now approaching. All localities must do a serious and good job in ideological mobilization, put the antiflood organizations on a sound basis, implement measures for guarding against floods and crash-repair dangerous projects and projects in poor condition. We must prepare manpower and material resources to ensure that the dams of the reservoirs will not break, the embankments of the rivers will not collapse and they will be safe during the flood season.

5. It is essential to strengthen leadership over antidrought work. The principal leading comrades of the party and the governments of all prefectures, counties and communes must personally grasp this work and lead cadres to go deep into the antidrought frontline and implement the work post responsibility system in the counties, communes and brigades. They must really help the grassroots levels to solve problems. It is necessary to continue to implement the relevant antidrought policies, and strengthen and perfect all kinds of production responsibility systems, particularly to establish and perfect responsibility systems for managing and using the water conservancy facilities. We must expand the area of irrigated land. We must organize people in all walks of life and trades to vigorously support antidrought work. We must do our utmost to solve the problems of providing fuel oil, electricity, funds and other materials which are urgently needed in combating drought. Amid the extreme financial difficulties, the province has decided to appropriate some additional antidrought funds to support antidrought work and summer sowing in all localities. More of the existing reserve funds in all localities must be used to combat drought. We must do everything possible to fight the battle of combating drought to ensure a full crop in summer sowing.

#### NEI MONGGOL BIMONTHLY PUBLISHES LINGUISTICS STUDY

OW271305 Beijing XINHUA in English 1252 GMT 27 Jun 81

[Text] Hohhot, 27 Jun (XINHUA)--Efforts to decipher the small characters of the long extinct language of the Khitans, one of the linguistic mysteries of the world, were reviewed in an article entitled "Thirty Years of Discovery and Study of China's Khitan Language" in the first issue of 1981 of the bimonthly INNER MONGOLIAN SOCIAL SCIENCES.

The Khitans were a minority nationality who lived in northern China between the tenth and twelfth centuries. They led a nomadic life in what is today's Liao River valley. They later became assimilated with other nationalities and their language was not used.

The article was written by Liu Fengzhu, assistant research professor at the Institute of Nationality Studies of the Chinese Academy of Social Sciences and a member of the Khitan language research team set up by the institute and the Mongolian Language Research Center of Inner Mongolia University in 1975. Other researchers include Professor Qinggeltei, a Mongolian and vice-president of Inner Mongolia University; Chen Naixion, associate professor at Inner Mongolia University; Yu Baolin and Xing Fuli.



Through six years of efforts the team has reconstructed the pronunciation of some 130 basic characters, or over one-third of the basic notations. The scholars have found the vowels and also deciphered the meaning and pronunciation of more than 400 words and phrases and analyzed 70 basic characters which perform grammatical functions.

Most existing records of the Khitan language come from inscriptions on stone tablets, bronze coins, mirrors and seals unearthed since 1922. Only five Khitan words are found in a Song Dynasty (960-1279) text.

Chinese scholars started to study the Khitan language in the 1930s. In the fifties a good deal of work was done in Japan, but by the mid-seventies the center of Khitan language research had shifted back to China.

Nishida Tatsuo, president of the Japanese Language Society, in an article in the society's journal, earlier this year, said Chinese research on the Khitan language was "epoch-making."

Efforts to decipher the Khitan big characters are still in the initial stage. Yan Wanzhang, head of research at the Liaoning provincial museum, is a pioneer in this work. He has deciphered the days, months and years, the heavenly stems and earthly branches, and the reigns of emperors in Khitan big characters.

#### SHANXI RIBAO REPORT ON TAIYUAN MILITARY PARADE

HK260753 Taiyuan SHANXI RIBAO in Chinese 14 Jun 81 p 1

[Report by Yang Songlin [2799 2646 2651] and Zhao Jun [6392 6511]: An Impressive and Grand Display]

[Text] In accordance with Vice Chairman Deng Xiaoping's instruction that military review and march-past training should be carried out, a certain PLA unit garrisoned in Shanxi carried out a grand military review and march-past at the "1 May" Square in Taiyuan on the morning of the 13th. Accompanied by senior officers of the unit, Luo Guibo, second secretary of the provincial CCP Committee and provincial governor; Li Ligong, permanent secretary of the provincial CCP Committee and other chief leading comrades of Taiyuan Municipality reviewed the valiant and heroic troops of the infantry, artillery and the various tank companies.

The broad "1 May" Square was solemn and respectful and flooded with sunlight. Amidst a 21-gun salvo Cao Buxi [2580 2975 1062], commanding officer of the unit; Wang Gencheng [3769 2704 2052], deputy commanding officer of the unit; and Wu Shouan [0702 1108 1344], deputy political commissar, listened to the report of the general director of the review and then in an open car they reviewed the troops of the infantry, artillery troops and various tank companies who were in unified formation and were standing at attention.

At 0900, the majestic march-past began. An enormous band first passed the square. The beating of hundreds of drums shook the earth and the sound of hundreds of bugles resounded through the air. What followed was the "1 August" army flag carried by a group of soldiers. Then came soldiers on foot in formation of five squares and heavy weapons, howitzers, rocket launchers, mine-laying launchers, antiaircraft guns and large-caliber howitzers also in formation of five squares. They passed the rostrum one after another from east to west.

The PLA unit which participated in the military review and march-past is a unit which has fought on many battle fronts and is a heroic unit renowned for its achievements in war. In this unit, there are companies which were once Red Army companies that followed Chairman Mao on the 25,000 li Long March and companies which were once the Yanling team in Baiyangdian Lake, central Hebei, that at the very mention of its name caused Japanese and puppet soldiers to become panic-stricken during the war of resistance against Japanese aggression. During the war of liberation, this unit rushed to make a surprise attack on Qingfengdian, liberated Shijiazhuang, captured Xinbaoan and stormed and seized Lanzhou. It captured one important city after another, scored numerous achievements in war and was known far and wide in north China for its military prowess. At the famous Taiyuan battle in April 1949, soldiers of this unit again took Shuangtasi, seized Shuoyimen at lightning speed, destroyed Dujunfu and won outstanding merits in giving new birth to Taiyuan. During the period of peaceful construction after the victory in the war to resist U.S. aggression and aid Korea was won, this unit followed the instruction of Premier Zhou, formed a "propaganda team with 10,000 people" and took part in the earthquake relief work. It helped the masses surmount difficulties and end their sorrows. The soldiers of this unit shed blood and sweat doing this work. Today, they again have attained outstanding results in political and military training and were reviewed by provincial and municipal leaders and the broad masses of people. They are determined to carry forward the PLA's glorious tradition of supporting the government and cherishing the people, further promote the unity between the army and the government and between the army and the people and score new victories in the four modernizations.

Invited to attend the review were also leading comrades of the Shanxi Provincial CCP Committee, the provincial People's Congress Standing Committee, and provincial people's government and the provincial CPPCC, leading comrades of the Shanxi Provincial Military District, leading comrades of the Taiyuan Municipal CCP Committee and the municipal Revolutionary Committee and leading comrades of the garrison troops at the division level and above and of the Taiyuan Garrison. Tens of thousands of people came to see the military review and march-past.

At 1015, the military review and the march-past concluded amid majestic martial music.

#### TIANJIN PEOPLE'S CONGRESS MEETING HELD 15-17 JUN

HK280734 Tianjin City Service in Mandarin 2330 GMT 17 Jun 81

[Summary] The 10th meeting of the 9th Tianjin Municipal People's Congress Standing Committee was held from 15 to 17 June. The meeting adopted a resolution on seriously studying the documents of the 19th meeting of the 5th NPC Standing Committee and a resolution on commending Comrade (Li Xiufen), an old worker who was injured in a fight against thugs. Standing Committee Chairman Yan Dakai presided at the meeting. Vice Chairmen Liu Gang, Wang Enhui, Zhou Shutao, Lu Da, Wang Peiren, Yang Jianbai, Fan Quan, and Xu Ming were present.

Comrade Yan Dakai delivered a report conveying the spirit of the 19th meeting of the 5th NPC Standing Committee. Chen Fu, president of the municipal Higher People's Court; (Zhang Moyi), deputy municipal procurator; and (Guo Zhen), deputy director of the municipal public security bureau, delivered reports on law and order in Tianjin.

The meeting seriously studied the documents and resolutions of the 19th meeting of the 5th NPC Standing Committee. It held that the five documents approved by that meeting were effective measures for consolidating stability and unity, ensuring the smooth progress of economic readjustment, and putting socialist democracy and the legal system on a sound basis.

The participants said: "We must extensively carry out propaganda and education in the socialist legal system among the masses, especially among youths and juveniles, to strengthen their concept of the legal system and spontaneity to observe the law. District and county People's Congress standing committees, people's government and political and legal departments at all levels and all units must promptly commend and vigorously support heroes and model figures who boldly struggle against criminals and lawbreakers."

The political and legal departments must punish with severity and speed criminal elements such as murderers, thieves, rapists, bombers and arsonists. "They must in particular severely punish arch-criminals who refuse to mend their ways despite repeated education, instigators, and criminals who dare to retaliate with violence against the masses."

#### BRIEFS

BEIJING COLLEGE ENROLLMENT--Beijing, 20 Jun (XINHUA)--According to a Beijing RIBAO report, the Beijing municipal enrollment committee recently laid down guidelines for checking unhealthy trends in college enrollment work. Among other things, it stipulates that leading cadres and enrollment work personnel should not check the scores or ask for the list of qualified candidates in advance, lest they practice favoritism toward their relatives; that examinations should be better proctored to prevent cheating; that examination papers should be graded strictly according to fixed standards and the results kept secret until they are due for publication; and that irregularities exposed by the masses should be investigated in time. Students found to have passed examinations through improper means will be disqualified and disciplinary action will be taken against personnel involved. [Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 0711 GMT 20 Jun 81 OW]

BEIJING CULTURAL RELICS COMMISSION--Beijing, 22 Jun (XINHUA)--A commission in charge of the protection and maintenance of cultural relics in Beijing was inaugurated at a meeting held on 22 June. Beijing University Professor Hou Renzhi was elected chairman of the commission at the meeting which was presided over by Vice Mayor Bai Jiefu. Mayor Jiao Ruoyu and Vice Mayor Zhao Pengfei addressed the meeting, calling for strengthening the supervision over cultural relics, training special personnel to take charge of the work, and resolutely stopping unhealthy practices of stealing, selling and destroying cultural relics. [Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 1535 GMT 22 Jun 81 OW]

TIANJIN-BEIJING AIR SERVICE--Tianjin, 21 Jun (XINHUA)--Since the Tianjin municipal civil aviation bureau started the "Tianjin-Beijing tourist air service" last year, over 24,000 workers, peasants and residents of Tianjin have availed themselves the opportunity of a tour of Beijing. They pay the 10-yuan airfare for the daily scheduled morning flight to Beijing, visit such historical spots as Tiananmen, the Imperial Palace and the Great Hall of the People and most take a train back to Tianjin on the same evening. [Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 0012 GMT 21 Jun 81 OW]



NINGXIA PARTY SCHOOL RUNS STUDY CLASS FOR CADRES

OW281350 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 0243 GMT 27 Jun 81

[Excerpts] Yinchuan, 27 Jun (XINHUA)--According to a report from XINHUA correspondent Gu Jianpeng, the Ningxia Hui autonomous regional party school has recently run a study class for leading cadres at and above county level to help them study Marxist philosophical works in close connection with reality, deepen their understanding of dialectical materialism and further raise their awareness in implementing the party's guidelines and policy.

Those attending the study class regarded Comrade Mao Zedong's works such as "On Contradiction," "On Practice" and "Oppose Book Worship" as essential reading material. They regarded the related works of Engels and Lenin as elective reading material and studied Marxist philosophical works such as on the theory of knowledge, dialectical materialism, truth and the criterion for verifying truth, and the role of the broad masses and individuals in history as well as on other basic theories. The more than 120 leading cadres at and above county level attending the study class received a profound reeducation in Marxist dialectical materialism, generally raised their knowledge of philosophy and theory, corrected their ideological line and made remarkable progress in solving problems concerning their world outlook and methodology.

In the course of study many comrades deepened their understanding of Marxist dialectical materialism and drew a clear distinction between materialism and idealism, between dialectics and metaphysics and between the materialist and idealist world outlook. They improved their ability to seek truth from facts, proceed from reality in everything and analyze all matters by using dialectical methods.

Those attending the study class also summed up and analyzed their past experience and lessons from the philosophical point of view, realized the harmful effect of "left" fallacies as well as the source of such fallacies, and raised their awareness in implementing the line, guidelines and policies worked out since the 3d Plenary Session of the 11th CCP Central Committee.

On how to study Marxist philosophy well, many of the leading cadres who attended the study class believed that it is necessary to pay attention to the following points:

1. Conscientiously read books and have a thorough understanding of the basic theories of Marxist philosophy.
2. It is necessary to study in close connection with one's own thinking and actual work, and to use the philosophical viewpoint in summing up one's experience and lessons in work and in answering and solving problems.
3. In study it is essential to criticize Lin Biao and the "gang of four" for falsifying and distorting Marxist philosophical theories and vigorously promoting idealist apriorism, metaphysics and other fallacies which run counter to Marxist philosophy. Efforts must also be made to combat "left" as well as right erroneous trends and, in the course of conducting analysis and criticism, to deepen one's understanding of Marxist dialectical materialism and increase one's ability to distinguish such dialectical materialism from other erroneous thinking.
4. Under no circumstances should we divorce ourselves from reality and ignore investigation and study.

SHAANXI RIBAO CARRIES ECONOMIC FORUM MINUTES

HK250144 Xian SHAANXI RIBAO in Chinese 26 May 81 pp 1, 4

[Report: "Actively Strengthen and Perfect the Agricultural Production Responsibility System--Minutes of a Forum of the Provincial CCP Committee's Economic Work Leadership Group on Questions of the Agricultural Production Responsibility Systems, Circulated by the Provincial CCP Committee"]

[Text] The Shaanxi Provincial CCP Committee recently circulated the minutes of a forum of the provincial CCP Committee's economic work leadership group on questions of the agricultural production responsibility systems.

The provincial CCP Committee pointed out in the circular: Since the 3d Plenary Session of the 11th CCP Central Committee, the party organizations at all levels in our province have firmly and seriously carried out the CCP Central Committee's instructions on agricultural production responsibility systems. In our province, the agricultural production responsibility systems have been established and developed healthily and carried out with remarkable results. One shortcoming is that the fixing of farm output quotas for each household has been controlled too rigidly. The provincial CCP Committee should be responsible for this. We should see that establishing and perfecting the production responsibility systems is a major new problem, which should be understood by all from the top to the bottom levels. Many questions still need to be studied. It is hoped that party organizations at all levels will work according to the guidelines of the minutes and pay constant attention to studying new conditions and solving new problems. The minutes should be taken as the standard when the provincial CCP Committee's former opinions on matters in this connection do not conform to the guidelines of the minutes.

The contents of the minutes are chiefly as follows:

--The situation in our province's countryside has continued to develop since the 3d Plenary Session of the 11th CCP Central Committee. This is the result of the implementation of the line and general and specific policies laid down by the CCP since the 3d plenary session of its 11th Central Committee, the CCP Central Committee's two documents on agriculture and its No 75 (1980) document, and the continuous efforts to correct the "leftist" mistakes and carry out the various rural economic policies. One of the very important reasons is that various systems of responsibility for agricultural production have been established according to local conditions. More than 80 percent of the production teams in the province have established production responsibility systems of different forms. For a long time in the past, production needed a long-term plan and income was distributed equally. This situation has begun to change in many production teams. The agricultural production responsibility systems have not developed evenly all over the province. These systems have been established well in a few production teams but not so well in most of the production teams. Some production teams have carried out the responsibility systems poorly or have not carried them out at all. Even the production teams which have carried out the responsibility systems with fairly good results still need to sum up their experience and make further progress. For this reason, party committees at all levels should attach importance to and seriously handle this question and strengthen leadership over these production teams.

--The responsibility system of making contracts for specialized production and linking output with remuneration have many strong points. It is one of the better forms of production responsibility systems at present and should be actively encouraged. Its basic characteristics are: Being run in a unified manner, the production teams divide up the work and cooperate with one another. They assign to every group, laborer and household the responsibility for farming, forestry, animal husbandry, sideline production, fishery, and industrial and commercial work, and link remuneration with output. This responsibility system takes a course of developing from a low level to a high level. By carrying out this responsibility system, the production teams which have developed a diversified economy, which are regularly held responsible for jobs regarding industrial and sideline production and which have relatively strong leadership can elevate the collective economy to a new level.

Mediocre communes and production teams and needy localities may carry out this responsibility system in light of their actual conditions and will achieve excellent results. We should not regard this responsibility system as unattainable, nor should we neglect the actual conditions of our production teams and overexert ourselves to carry out this system. At present, about 50 percent of the production teams in our province have organized specialized teams, groups, households and workers to develop a diversified economy and carry out industrial and sideline production in varying degrees and have linked remuneration with output. They have achieved remarkable results in this connection. In carrying out forestry, animal husbandry and industrial and sideline production, all other production teams in the province should vigorously advocate and popularize this "four-specialized and one-linking" responsibility system and gradually integrate it with the various other forms of responsibility systems adopted in large-field production.

—The system of carrying out management in a unified manner and assigning responsibilities to every laborer can be extensively adapted. Particularly in production teams which have mediocre financial and management conditions, this responsibility system is good for arousing the enthusiasm of the collective and the individual commune members and developing agricultural production. It embraces the good points of collective management and division of labor as contained in the system of fixing output quotas and avoids the shortcoming of giving remuneration disproportionate to work done and output value. It has the good points of integrating the fruits of labor with the remuneration of labor and avoids the restrictions and negative factors of the system of fixing output quotas for each household. In addition, it also has some of the strong points of the responsibility system of making contracts for specialized production and linking remuneration with output. The main points of the system of carrying out management in a unified manner and assigning responsibilities to every laborer can be summed up as: "three constants," "four unifications" and "five fixednesses and one reward" regarding manpower (not laborers). The "three constants" mean having constant collective ownership, a constant basic accounting unit and a constant system of unified distribution of income in a production team. The "four unifications" mean achieving unity in planning, farming, investment, and allocation and use of manpower, beasts of burden, big and medium-sized farming machines and tools, and water conservancy installations. The "five fixednesses and one reward" regarding manpower mean having fixed manpower. Fixed tasks (which are not assigned according to the number of people doing them), fixed output, fixed investment and fixed wage points, giving rewards for overfulfillment of production plan and demanding compensation for deficiency in output. Most of the production teams in our province are in an intermediate state. Doing the work among these production teams well is the key to developing the current favorable situation. They should be helped to gradually establish and perfect the system of carrying out management in a unified manner and assigning responsibilities to every laborer. Some production teams in the Guanzhong area have experimented with this system in wheat production. Party committees of various prefectures and counties should help them in properly handling the concrete contradictions regarding harvesting and husking of crops and sowing of seeds, in seriously summing up experience and soliciting opinions from various quarters, and in working out better methods after reaping the summer harvest.

—Since last year, some "three-dependent teams" in our province have adopted the method of fixing farm output quotas for each household. Most of them have obviously increased their output. Practice shows that the fixed output quotas for each household should be arranged in a unified manner by the production team and a portion of the households' profits should be retained collectively and submitted to the production team. Thus, the method of fixing farm output quotas for each household is a form of the collective economy. In the "three-dependent teams" in remote mountain areas or poverty-stricken, backward areas, the commune members' demand for fixed farm output quotas for each household should be actively complied with. In areas where the commune members live in scattered groups, the households should be allowed to divide up the work among themselves and take responsibility for the work.



This method should be maintained for a considerably long period of time. The system of fixing farm output quotas for each household should be carried out under good leadership and step-by-step and should not be brought about in a rush. Various localities should make investigations to see clearly in which of the production teams this system should be carried out concretely. However, they must proceed from realities and consult the commune members before drawing up a plan and laying down rules and regulations. In carrying out the system of fixing farm output quotas for each household, they must seriously carry out the "six-musts" specified in the document issued by the central authorities. They should pay particular attention to upholding the organizational principal of the production teams, bring the unified leading role of the production teams into play and strengthen the basic-level party organizations. It must be emphasized that the land in rural communes and production teams belongs to the collective. The commune members only have the right to use the land which they have contracted to farm. They are not allowed to rent or sell the land to others, nor to build houses or brick kilns on it, use it as a graveyard or carry out mining on it. In particular, they are not allowed to destroy forests and grassland for opening up farmland and to expand farm acreage without authorization. Rules and regulations must be laid down and the masses taught to strictly follow them. Those who have committed serious offenses by destroying forests and grassland and refuse to be dissuaded from doing so should be punished. The system of fixing farm output quotas for each household should be strictly distinguished from the practice of sharing the land and conducting individual farming. Production teams which have adopted the system of fixing farm output quotas for each household should, in light of its economic development, guide the commune members to voluntarily take the road to dividing up the responsibilities for specialized production and joining efforts to complete a task.

--The system of assigning a task and calculating remuneration according to output quota in a work section (or in a season) is a form of assigning responsibility for production and paying wages according to the amount and the quality of work done. This system will produce good results in overcoming egalitarianism and promoting agricultural production provided the quotas are rationally fixed and the quality of work is seriously checked. It should be pointed out that not all production teams in our province are carrying out this responsibility system perfectly. Some of them carry out this system in a mechanical way and are actually "sharing food from the same big pot." For this reason, it is necessary to adopt the method of education through persuasion and by grasping typical cases. To help these production teams carry out this system really well, it is also necessary to help those production teams which have acquired positive experience in carrying out this system to gradually develop the system of making contracts for specialized production and linking output with remuneration.

--The document issued by the central authorities points out: "In different localities, communes and production teams, and even in the same production team, various forms of management and labor organization and various methods of calculating remuneration should be allowed to exist at the same time in light of the real needs and actual conditions." Many localities in our province are acting in this way. Preliminary practice shows that better methods can be adopted according to local conditions, the human factors and the type of work to be done. This will create conditions for carrying out the policy of "never relaxing grain production but actively developing a diversified economy." This will also bring forth the strong points and avoid the weak points of various responsibility systems. We should more consciously support the communes and production teams in acting this way, summing up experiences and gradually making progress. Many production teams in our province are relatively poor. In large-field production, they simultaneously adopt several responsibility systems, such as "collective contracts for irrigation projects and individual contracts for dryland crop growing," "collective contracts for flatland farming and individual contracts for hilly-land farming," and "joining efforts to undertake a big project and making a contract for a small project."

Meanwhile, the "four-specialization and one-unification" responsibility system is adopted in running orchards, forestry farms and industrial and sideline production. This method of flexibly making a collective contract or an individual contract or simultaneously making a collective contract and an individual contract will facilitate production and management and should be encouraged.

--To whip up an all-round upsurge in agricultural production. It is necessary to arouse the enthusiasm of the agricultural scientists and technicians, to propagate the achievements in agricultural science and technology and to translate the latent productive forces into direct productive forces. Carrying out the responsibility system of linking the propagation of agro-scientific and technical achievements with the farm output quotas is a good measure for doing the work well in this respect. This system can be carried out in numerous ways. Contracts for linking propagation of agro-scientific and technical achievements with farm output quotas may be signed between the departments for propagating agro-scientific and technical achievement and the production units. Contracts for fixing farm output quotas may be signed between peasant technicians and production teams. Contracts for linking the intermediate experiments with the fixed farm output quotas may be signed between the scientific research units and the production units. The two parties signing a contract should take responsibilities to propagate scientific and technical achievements and increase agricultural production. They should also draw regulations governing rewards and penalties in connection with output and value of output. In addition, the agro-scientific and technical departments may work out ways to perfect the system of personal responsibilities for agro-technical cadres. They may also make contracts for propagating special agro-scientific and technical research projects.

--The system of personal responsibility for basic-level cadres is of vital significance in helping these cadres increase their enterprising spirit and sense of responsibility and stabilizing the ranks of cadres, and also in strengthening and perfecting various forms of production responsibility systems and promoting the development of production. In the past 2 years, various localities in our province have experimented with the system of personal responsibility for basic-level cadres and accumulated some experience. The method they have commonly adopted is to put forth relatively high economic targets and relatively clear demands for work in light of local conditions, to lay down rules and regulations governing rewards and penalties, and to make a contract at the beginning of the year, check on it regularly and fulfill it at the end of the same year. Experiences acquired by various localities have also demonstrated that in carrying out the system of personal responsibility for basic-level cadres, it is necessary to discuss matters with the commune members and take the mass line; to strengthen ideological and political work and combine material encouragement with spiritual encouragement; to mete out rewards and penalties in accordance with the amount of work done, the good or poor results achieved and the size of the contributions made to the state and the collective; and to rationally specify the amounts of money to be given away as rewards. Various localities should seriously sum up the experience of carrying out the system of personal responsibility for basic-level cadres and popularize it in a planned and systematic way. Some localities are now on an experimental basis carrying out the system of personal responsibility among cadres detached from production at the commune and county levels. This experiment is necessary and should be carried out actively.

--New conditions and new problems have emerged and will continue to emerge after various forms of responsibility systems have been adopted in agricultural production. The major questions which need to be studied and solved at present are: 1) how to correctly handle the interests of the state, the collective and the individual; 2) how to rationally specify the contracted output and value of output and the methods of reward and penalty so as to ensure that laborers engaged in all lines of trades have more or less the same income; 3) how to organize the surplus manpower to develop the range and quality of production; 4) how to take really good care of the family dependents of servicemen and martyrs, the five-guarantee households and the families with weak laboring abilities and to give rational remuneration to teachers of schools run by the local people, bare-foot doctors and agro-technicians;

5) How to arrange the feeding, management and use of draft animals which are the major means of production in mediocre or needy production teams; 6) how to conclude economic contracts to ensure the fulfillment of the responsibility system; 7) how to value the ideas of the majority of commune members and strengthen leadership when selecting the form of responsibility system; 8) how to quickly change the work of purchasing grain, cotton, rape and other farm and sideline products, the work of supplying and marketing various kinds of means of agricultural production and the work of collecting agricultural statistics and issuing agricultural loans, and to adapt such work to the new conditions emerging after the adoption of the various systems of responsibility for agricultural production. The party committees at all levels should carefully study these questions and the leaders should join the masses in seriously summing up the experience in handling these questions, so as to find a correction solution.

—The key to strengthening and perfecting the various systems of responsibility for agricultural production lies in the strengthening of party leadership. It is first necessary to help the party committees and leading organs at and above the county level to acquire a correct understanding about the party's general and specific policies. At present, emphasis should be put on rectifying the "leftist" tendencies. At the same time, it is necessary to rectify the rightist tendencies. Particular attention should be paid to strengthening propaganda and education in upholding the four basic principles and preventing and overcoming deviations from the four basic principles. However, in no way should each of the basic-level organizations and every one of the basic-level cadres and commune members be asked to make a self-criticism. Instead, attention should be paid to preserving their initiative. The blurred understanding among basic-level cadres and commune members should be clarified through education and should not be criticized by being brought up to the high plane of "left" and right. In strengthening and perfecting the production responsibility systems, we should seek truth from facts and proceed from reality. All forms of responsibility systems which encourage the producers to show the greatest possible concern for collective production, which are conducive to increasing output, income and the production of goods, and which pay simultaneous attention to the state, the collective and the individual are good and should be put into practice and supported. In no way should only one form be allowed and uniformity be demanded. The leading organs and leading cadres at the provincial, prefectural and county levels should pay particular attention to studying new conditions and solving new problems, so as to acquire new knowledge, gain new experience and exercise correct leadership. Training for rural cadres should be carried out continuously. Through training, the masses of cadres will unify their thinking. While upholding the four basic principles, they increase their understanding of the party's line and general and specific lines set forth since the 3d Plenary Session of the 11th CCP Central Committee and make clear the basic characteristics of various forms of the responsibility systems and the principal methods for carrying out these systems. Particular attention should be paid to intensively developing the leading groups of the production teams and bringing the role of the party members as vanguards and models into play. In public offices, army units, factories and schools, the masses of cadres, fighters, workers and staff members should be educated in the systems of responsibility for agricultural production so that they will increase their understanding, free themselves from doubts and give support in carrying out the various responsibility systems in the countryside. In carrying out the systems of responsibility for agricultural production, we must firmly adhere to the correct direction and advance steadily. We should fully arouse the peasants' enthusiasm on the basis of consolidating the collective ownership. We should respect the communes' and production teams' self-management power while upholding the party's leadership. We should trust and rely on the masses and value their opinions and, at the same time, strengthen ideological and political education among peasants and give them correct guidance. When problems arise in our work, we should get together with the masses to solve these problems and must never solve them in an oversimplified way and separate ourselves from the masses.



The very busy farming season has begun. The various production responsibility systems which have been carried out should be stabilized and should not be changed without sufficient cause so as to concentrate forces to carry out production well. During the slack farming season, the cadres and the masses should be organized to sum up practical experience and look for better measures for gradually strengthening the various systems of responsibility for agricultural production.

SHAANXI CONFERENCE ON INDUSTRY, COMMUNICATIONS

HK250622 Xian SHAANXI RIBAO in Chinese 6 Jun 81 p 1

[Report: "Provincial CCP Committee, Government Hold Conference on Industry and Communications"]

[Text] The provincial conference on industry and communications was held in Xian from 20 to 31 May by the CCP Committee and government of Shaanxi Province. It called on the leading cadres and workers and staff members at all levels on the provincial industrial and communications front to boost their spirits, be confident, go all out and work hard so as to promote current production right away and ensure the complete fulfillment of this year's state plan.

After studying Premier Zhao Ziyang's speech at the plenary session of the State Council and the spirit of the national conference on industry and communications and the national conference on education for workers and staff members conveyed at this conference, the participants analyzed, according to facts, the situation of our province on the industrial and communications front. From January to April of this year, the total industrial output value of our province accounted for 30.5 percent of the year's plan. The total output value of the light and textile industries increased by 5.6 percent over the same period of last year, and the output of most of their products increased. Since in the economic readjustment, the target levels of some products in ample supply in heavy industry have been reduced, many factories and enterprises have not been assigned tasks or sufficient tasks for production. Thus, from January to April, the total output value of heavy industry had decreased by 13.7 percent compared to the same period of last year. Though there is a rise in the production of the light and textile industries, the rate of the increase is not high. It is below the average rate of the whole country. In addition, heavy industry production has dropped. As a result, the total industrial output value of our province this year has dropped by 4.6 percent in comparison with the same period of last year. Moreover, the input consumption of some products has increased, but the quality has become poorer and the production costs higher. This has resulted in losses in more enterprises. The total amount of losses has increased by 140 percent over the same period of last year. Besides the objective causes among the many causes for the drop in production, the subjective cause is that some of the leading cadres are dispirited. They do not go deep into their work and do a solid job, but instead issue general calls without specific and concrete guidance to the grassroots levels. They do not do a good job in organizing and managing production either. In view of this situation in our province in industrial and communications production, this conference focused its discussions on how to promote this year's industrial production, especially current production, and further arranged and drew up this year's plans for increasing production and practicing economy and for increasing income and economizing on expenditures. This conference also discussed the spirit of the national work conference on industry and communications and the measures to be adopted for fulfilling our provincial production plan for industry and communications.

During the conference, the Standing Committee of the provincial CCP Committee heard several reports. Comrade Ma Wenrui, first secretary of the provincial CCP Committee, delivered an important speech on the present situation of our province in industrial and communications production and the questions of changing the work style of the leading organs, strengthening political and ideological work for workers and staff members, and fulfilling this year's production plan. Comrade Yu Mingtao, provincial governor and secretary of the provincial CCP Committee, give a summary report at the closing session.

They all stressed that the provincial leading industrial organs should change their work style, and that more cadres, especially leading cadres, should make investigations on the frontline of production. They should analyze the new situation, solve the new problems and grasp new, typical examples to sum up and publicize good experiences. Leading cadres and workers and staff members at all levels should boost their spirits, be confident, go all out and surmount all difficulties to grasp current production well and ensure the complete fulfillment of this year's state plan.

Comrade Yu Mingtao pointed out in his report that the time is short and the workload heavy for this year's production plan for our provincial industry and communications to be completely fulfilled. Therefore, it is necessary to fully mobilize the masses and unite the leaders and the masses to be of one mind. It is necessary to implement all economic policies and continue to enliven the microeconomy, while at the same time strengthening the unified centralism and planned guidance of the macroeconomy. It is necessary to actively carry out reforms which are favorable to economic readjustment and the enlivening of the economy. It is necessary to do well in the rectification of enterprises so that a better economic effect will be achieved and various forms of the system of responsibility in production will be established and practiced. In practicing the systems of responsibility, it is necessary to overcome egalitarianism and combine the system with personal economic interests. It is necessary to actually make industrial production coordinate with commerce and trades. To meet the needs of the overall situation, it is necessary to solve the problems of achieving coordination of the manufacture and sale of products by propagating the ideology of taking the overall situation into account. It is also necessary to overcome self-satisfaction, and in accordance with the practical situation of our province, learn from the advanced experience of Shanghai, the coastal cities and other areas, under correct leadership and step-by-step in a planned way. In this way, we will raise our level of productive techniques and the level of management in production and achieve a better economic effect.

Attending the conference were responsible comrades from all prefectures and cities, responsible comrades from all committees, offices and bureaus as well as from enterprises subordinate to the central and provincial authorities, and leading comrades from nine counties (municipalities). Some advanced units introduced their experiences at the conference, and the participants also exchanged their own experiences. Simultaneously, other conferences were held in the city of Xian and in the units under the provincial office of the national defense industry. The latter joined this conference to listen to relayed reports or summaries, but they discussed separately the implementation of their tasks.

#### Yu Mingtao Speaks at Conference

HK250742 Xian SHAANXI RIBAO in Chinese 7 Jun 81 p 1

[Report: "Yu Mingtao Points Out at the Provincial Conference on Industry and Communications That the Key To Fulfilling This Year's Plans Is To Strengthen Leadership, Improve Work Style and Vigorously Grasp Implementation"]

[Text] Comrade Yu Mingtao, secretary of the provincial CCP Committee and governor of the province, stressed in his summary report at the provincial conference on industry and communications that the key to fulfilling this year's tasks of increasing production and practicing economy and of increasing income and economizing on expenditures in our provincial industry and communications work is to strengthen leadership, improve work style and vigorously grasp implementation. Yu Mingtao said that there were many ideological and practical problems in the work of increasing production and practicing economy and the work of increasing income and economizing on expenditures in the industrial and communications production of our province. The party committees and government at all levels must further strengthen the leadership of industrial production, take it as a very important task in the implementation of the policy of readjustment in the national economy and do it well by all possible means.

The municipal CCP committees must concentrate their attention on industrial production, and the prefectural and county CCP committees must concentrate theirs both on good agricultural harvests and increases in industrial production and financial income. In implementing the spirit of this conference, as well as the spirit of the national conference on industry and communications, it is necessary to coordinate closely with the practice of our own prefectures, departments and enterprises, and by conscientiously analyzing the situation of industrial production and mainly by finding out the internal and subjective causes, adopt feasible and effective measures to solve the problems that have affected our industrial production. We must first of all grasp current production well and bring about as soon as possible a change in the situation of the decrease in industrial production and in the income of enterprises.

Referring to the change in the work style, Yu Mingtao pointed out that in the period of economic readjustment, there are many new problems in industrial production that need our investigation and study. There are also new difficulties for the enterprises and our help is urgently needed to overcome them. This new situation requires our cadres to go deep into the grassroots units and immediately make investigations there. However, some of our leading comrades seldom go deep into the grassroots units and do not make enough investigations. They are not clear about the actual situation and are not capable of offering effective help to the lower levels in solving problems. On the other hand, some leading cadres in the enterprises are really capable in their work and the production in their enterprises is excellent, but they are not well supported by the departments responsible for the work.

It is necessary for more cadres, especially leading cadres, from the leading provincial organs involved in industrial production to go to the frontline of production to make investigations, analyze new situations, solve new problems and sum up experiences from typical examples so that the good experiences and methods created by the workers in the enterprises will be collected and disseminated, the general requirements will be combined with concrete guidance, and the art of leadership will be improved.

When talking about the implementation of the policy of economic readjustment on the industrial and communications front of our province and doing a good job in industrial readjustment and in promoting production, Yu Mingtao said, the party Central Committee, the State Council and the provincial party committee and government have already put forward many policies and principles and have taken a series of measures. The problem now is to have more men of action to achieve the four modernizations and to vigorously and effectively grasp implementation in practice. A man must have some spirit, and the spirit we want now is especially the spirit of hard and solid work, having a high sense of responsibility toward the revolutionary cause and feeling urgency in their work, many leading cadres are working very hard at their own posts and have set good examples for the others. They are praised as men of action and guides in socialist production, and their spirit is worthy of our study. However, a few comrades, being dispirited, are not so full of vigor and not responsible in their work. They speak more than they act or only speak without acting. Some of them, though doing nothing themselves, have even gone so far as to object to others doing things. This attitude, to take a light view, is just a matter of work style, but to take a serious view, it is a matter of waning of revolutionary will and irresponsibility toward the revolutionary cause. We must develop the spirit of doing hard work and a solid job, do all our work in a practical way and solve problems one after another. We are now setting up systems of responsibility in our work. The leading organs and leading cadres must also set up these systems; we cannot have a situation in which it does not matter whether the work is done or not. Those who have done a good job must be praised and those who have not done the job well must be criticized, and those who are derelict in their duties must be investigated and take responsibility for the dereliction.



SHAANXI PEOPLE'S CONGRESS COMMITTEE MEETS

HK250746 Xian SHAANXI RIBAO in Chinese 14 Jun 81 p 1

**[Report: Provincial People's Congress Standing Committee Holds Ninth Session]****[Text]** The provincial People's Congress Standing Committee held its ninth session at Xian from 12 to 13 June.

The committee studied relevant documents of the CCP Central Committee and the provincial CCP Committee, further increased their understanding of the significance of setting up People's Congress Standing Committees at the county level and above and clarified the tasks and powers of the provincial People's Congress Standing Committee. Members of the committee said that they were determined to fulfill their obligations, arouse themselves and work well with one heart and one mind.

The committee listened to and approved the "report on the summary of direct elections at the county level in Shaanxi Province" made by Chang Lifu, vice chairman of the provincial People's Congress Standing Committee and chairman of the provincial election committee. Members listened to the "report on the 19th session of the NPC Standing Committee" made by Zhang Yichen, vice chairman of the provincial People's Congress Standing Committee, and approved appointments.

The committee also decided to organize members of the provincial People's Congress Standing Committee to carry out an inspection from 10 June to the end of the month as an activity marking the 60th anniversary of the CCP. The inspection should center on the current readjustment of the national economy. In rural areas, the emphasis of the inspection should be put on the work situation in improving various kinds of production responsibility systems, implementing rural economic policies, developing a diversified economy, fighting drought and doing autumn sowing—all of which are being carried out in agricultural production. In cities, the emphasis of the inspection should be put on the situation in industrial readjustment, the rectification of existing enterprises and so on. Members of the Standing Committee should contact provincial people's representatives and seek their opinions and reflections. During the inspection tour, they can go to greet old revolutionary comrades and collect material about the party's history in places where they once fought or in old revolutionary bases and in guerrilla areas.

The session was presided over by Vice Chairman Chang Lifu and Sun Zuobin. Present at the session were Vice Chairman Lin Yinru, Hou Zonglian, Liu Haibin, Yuan Zhengting, Dong Xueyuan, Zhang Hanwu, Shi Feng, Wang Jie, Xiong Yingdong and Liu Lizhen. Deng Guozhong, vice governor of the provincial people's government, Wang Jian, deputy president of the provincial Higher People's Court, Yang Cunfu, deputy chief procurator of the provincial People's Procuratorate and responsible comrades of the provincial election committee were also present at the session as nonvoting delegates.

HU YAOBANG SPEECH ON LITERARY ART CRITICISM

HK300719 Hong Kong CHENG MING JIH PAO in Chinese 30 Jun 81 p 1

[Report: "Hu Yaobang's Important Speech on Literary and Art Criticism, the Bai Hua Incident and Other Matters"]

[Text] Editor's note: Hu Yaobang gave a speech at a forum on 11 May. The following are excerpts of the section of his speech on literary and art problems. [end editor's note]

Great achievements have been scored in literature and art in the past few years. Since the 3d Plenary Session of the 11th CCP Central Committee, a new situation has been created and has prevailed. As far as literature and art are concerned, many good things have been done in the past few years. ...As on every front, right and wrong things go hand in hand. How can there have been the total absence of any mistake or defect? We must affirm achievements and must also overcome unhealthy and wrong things that appear in our march ahead. Lessons have been learned in the past in overcoming wrong things. One important lesson was that we suffered because we failed to affirm the main trend. Chairman Mao made the mistake of launching the "Cultural Revolution," because he failed to affirm the main trend. Therefore, we cannot sacrifice what is good and plentiful for what is partial and limited.

We must take proper measures to overcome our defects and mistakes. For historical reasons, everyone is particularly sensitive. Those in literary and art circles have been especially scared. The recent criticism or attack of "Bitter Love" has evoked a strong response. Criticism may be encouraged. If the ways of criticism are right and proper, the results will be better. Let me take this occasion to say something about the criticism made by Comrade Gu Ertan of Jiangsu. I made some critical remarks based on data submitted to me. Now it seems that such remarks are a bit too strongly worded. According to the comrades of Jiangsu, Comrade Gu Ertan is quite a nice fellow! I have put a call through to Jiangsu today, making things clear. Criticism in the press may be allowed but things must not be carried too far. I want them to tell Comrade Gu to "sum up experience, display vigor and do his work well."

The author of "Bitter Love" has after all written good works. But the work "Bitter Love" is not good and has a harmful effect. Concerning criticism, I said before that it might be better to call it comment. But everyone has gotten used to the term of literary criticism. We may as well use such a term of criticism. To make criticism is to launch a health campaign or wash one's face. If the job is not done well, everyone will have the feeling that someone is again being made the target of attack. In a word, we must approach bad things this way: 1) where criticism can be unfolded, we must do so; 2) if we can enable a writer to make self-criticism, it is all the better--we must allow the practice of counter-criticism; 3) we must write an article in the name of an individual and not in the name of a party organization or editorial department; 4) we must separate criticism of a work from criticism of its author and we must not lump the two together; 5) we must reason things out and must of course have a good case; 6) we must not publish criticisms in all the newspapers and magazines of the country at the same time. Some newspapers and magazines may publish them and some may not. They must not be forced to do so. Concerning the criticism of "Bitter Love," response at home and abroad has been very strong. Now controversy at home has still not ceased and must be quickly stopped. If people ask you about that, you may say that criticism helps where there are defects and mistakes. You can put the matter at rest with just one or two words. We must not treat some problems too hastily and must first sleep on them for a while.

CCP DOCUMENT CRITICIZES ACADEMIC ARTICLE

HK280333 Hong Kong CHENG MING JIH PAO in Chinese 28 Jun 81 p 1

[Dispatch from Beijing: "CCP Document Designates Criticism of a Nanjing University Article"]

[Text] The CCP Central Committee recently issued its "Document No 15" of 1981. The document is mainly concerned with celebrations of the 60th anniversary of the CCP on 1 July.

The document first dwells on the CCP's document on evaluating Mao--the "Resolution on a Number of Historical Questions Since the Founding of the State." It then criticizes the recent thesis current in academic circles that holds that China's is "agricultural socialism." In addition, "Document No 15" also repeats certain contents of "Document No 7," to the effect that works on the "antirightist drive" and the "Great Cultural Revolution" should not be published during the activities commemorating the party anniversary and celebrating the sixth plenary session.

The problem of "agricultural socialism" mentioned in "Document No 15" is said to refer to an article carried in the No 4 issue of 1980 of the Nanjing DAXUE XUEBAO [Nanjing UNIVERSITY ACADEMIC JOURNAL]. This article, entitled "Several Theoretical Questions Concerning the Latter Period of China's Socialist Reforms," was written by Ying Xueli [2019 1331 3680] and Sun Hui [1327 6540].

The authors of the article held that the guiding ideology for the 1957 movement against "rightist opportunism" "now seems to have been agricultural socialism, which is diametrically opposed to scientific socialism. Practice has proven that this agricultural socialism ideology has seriously hampered the development of China's socialist cause."

The authors wrote: "Some comrades place the poor and hired peasants in the rural areas on a par with the modern proletariat, holding that a proletariat and semiproletariat exists in the rural areas. This runs counter to scientific Marxist analysis of the peasant classes." This criticism was evidently aimed at Mao Zedong. In his famous work "Analysis of Classes in Chinese Society," Mao Zedong demarcated the poor peasants as semiproletariat and the hired peasants as proletariat. The authors held that this erroneous analytical conclusion of Mao Zedong was "caused by worship of the spontaneity of the peasant classes."

The authors also raised objections to the doctrine on socialism and class struggle put forward at the 1955 party representative meeting. They wrote: "At the CCP representative meeting in March 1955, when discussing a number of issues of Marxism we actually regarded Marxist doctrine on socialism and on class struggle as equals. This way of putting things, which looks right but is actually wrong, is beyond doubt incompatible with scientific socialism."

The authors pointed out in conclusion: "Since this is so, it is inevitable that there will be a struggle between agricultural socialist ideology and scientific socialist theory in China; either agricultural socialist theory will rule, and in the form of a small peasant utopia make our country slide toward feudalism along the road of Liu Bang, Zhu Yuanzhang, and Hong Xiuquan, or else scientific socialist theory will be our guide and eliminate the influence of the small production concept, so that we can continue to forge ahead along the direction pointed out by Marx and Lenin."

After this article on "agricultural socialism" was published last year, it aroused very great interest in academic circles. Many social science workers wrote various theses on "agricultural socialism." People have had different opinions regarding the criticisms levelled in "Document No 15." Some hold that the argument over "agricultural socialism" is an academic issue which should not have been subject to criticism in the form of a central document. Others hold that the party has the right to intervene in deviations in the ideological field that run counter to the four basic principles.



It is said that when the viewpoint of "agricultural socialism" was designated for criticism and rebuttal, two other articles were also cited by name. One was entitled "The People's Sun Is Bound To Rise," written by Li Yihong [2621 0110 3163], published in issue No 2 of 1981 of the magazine DU SHU [READING BOOKS]. The other was "Some Worlds on Breakthrough" by Gu Ertan [7357 3643 9384], published in YU HUA [RAIN AND FLOWERS] magazine. However, due to the fact that Hu Yaobang promptly discovered that the criticism of Gu Ertan did not square with reality and went to excess in some respects, criticism of that article was halted.

#### TA KUNG PAO ON PRC-FOREIGN JOINT VENTURES

HK270228 Hong Kong TA KUNG PAO in Chinese 26 Jun 81 p 2

["Political Talk" column by Shih Chun-yu: "PRC-Foreign Joint Venture Enterprises Represent a Long-Term Policy"—capitalized passages published in boldface]

#### [Text] THE FIRST SPECIFIC ANNOUNCEMENT

China's economic expert Ji Chongwei made a brief report yesterday before people of the Chinese and West European enterprise management circles about the policy on PRC-foreign joint venture enterprises. He once again reiterated that China's current open-door policy represents a long-term strategic principle, and that running PRC-foreign joint venture enterprises in China also constitutes a historical task over a relatively long period of time.

As a matter of fact, this principle has been repeatedly announced by some high-ranking leaders in Beijing since the beginning of this year when the economic readjustment policy was seriously implemented. Ji Chongwei provided an even more specific explanation yesterday: The Chinese Government will for the first time include in its long-term national economic development plan the utilization of foreign capital and the running of PRC-foreign joint venture enterprises. This point is something new.

This demonstrates even more effectively that during the period of economic readjustment, China is by no means pursuing a policy of "tightening up," nor is it returning to the past closed-door policy. Instead, it has included in its long-term economic construction program the pursuit of an open-door policy and the development of PRC-foreign joint venture enterprises. It is intended to "relax" restrictions as far as possible. This can be said to be an unprecedented action for new China.

#### IT IS HIGHLY NECESSARY TO INTRODUCE FOREIGN CAPITAL

Over the past few years, there have been astonishing advances in world science and technology, and China urgently needs advanced science and technology. At the same time, China also lacks funds for many construction projects. It is thus highly necessary for China to introduce foreign capital and borrow money in accordance with its ability to repay the loans and within reasonable limits.

Of course, the foreigners will not come to make their investments if they cannot earn a profit. Nevertheless, as long as the investments are beneficial to both parties, the more such joint ventures there are the more beneficial it will be to China's economic development and the shorter the course the Chinese will have to take in mastering the advanced technology of foreign countries. Once we are clear about this point, we should be able to have a free hand in shaking off the ultraleftist fetters and work energetically.

A review of the history of the past 31 years since the establishment of the PRC shows that the economic policy during the early 1950's was healthy. However, the grave mistakes of the "Great Leap Forward" made from the beginning of 1958 caused very serious consequences. After 1962, the central authorities adopted the pragmatic economic policy of Liu Shaoqi and Chen Yun and they had a hard time putting an end to the catastrophe.

However, by the time of the "Cultural Revolution," the country was thrown into another abyss of ultraleftism, which dragged on for 10 years. China's economic strength was thus seriously undermined.

#### ULTRALEFTISM CAUSED MORE THAN 20 YEARS OF SUFFERINGS

China suffered for more than 20 years due to the upheavals caused by the ultraleftist policy. It was only through drawing lessons from past bitter experiences that the current economic policy was finally developed. The first thing to do is to seriously follow science in connection with China's actual situation and no longer seek great speed. China should take striving to achieve development on the basis of stability while at the same time improving the people's living standards as the greatest goal.

The closed-door policy over the past many years and the blind rejection of outstanding foreign production technology have had a very great effect on China's agriculture and industry. In particular, there are still many unreasonable aspects in enterprise management and the economic system. Over the past 2 years, the enterprise management circles in China and the West have held many exchange seminars on enterprise management and they have been aimed at solving those problems.

Undoubtedly, the real turning point is the time since the third plenary session of the CCP Central Committee, especially since the central work conference at the end of last year. During the past few months, things have shown more and more clearly that the readjustment policy is correct.

#### WE CAN SEE MORE CLEARLY AFTER MAKING COMPARISONS

Today, whether in promoting the production responsibility system in the rural areas or the development of individual economic units in the urban areas, emphasis is being put on going all out and working energetically. We must not worry about the attacks from those people who were affected by the pernicious influence of the ultraleftism. In particular, the special economic zones must make a special effort to adopt flexible policies.

China has a poor foundation to start with and a large population. Developing the four modernizations is a very difficult task. However, judging from the changes in the life in China's rural areas since the beginning of this year, the improvement in the material living standards of the people in the urban areas and the actual effect achieved in promoting the happiness of the Chinese people, the line of the third plenary session of the CCP Central Committee has truly gone deep down into people's hearts.

By summing up on this basis the experience and lessons over the past 30 years or so since the establishment of the PRC, by taking steady and soundly based steps in accordance with China's actual situation, that is, in accordance with China's national strength and national condition, and by taking the improvement of people's living standards as one's own duty, the pace of developing the socialist economy will definitely be quickened.

Through repeated comparisons between different economic lines, it will be more and more impossible for the ultraleftist things to get anywhere. By that time, China's four modernizations will be just around the corner.

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